Moſt Plain Directions FOR TRUE-WRITING:

In particular for ſuch Engliſh words as are Alike in *ſound*, and Unlike both in their *ſignification* and *writing*: and of ſuch words whoſe ſounds are ſo neer alike, that they are oftentimes taken one for another.

With many other Moſt Plain Directions for *True Writing* in general. And ſuch Choice Tables for the ſame purpoſe, now lately added thereunto, as the like in this kinde were never yet publiſht by any to this day.

With diverſ other TABLES alſo of no ſmall concernment.

London, Printed by *W. D.* for *Rich. Hodges* a School-maſter, the Autor thereof, to bee ſold by him in *South-wark*, at the midle-gate within Mountague-Cloſe. Alſo by *Nicolas Bourn*, at the South-entrance of the Royal Exchange. 1653.

To the READER.

IF wee rightly conſider (Chriſtian Reader!) how ſhort our life is, it may concern us very much to uſe the beſt means that poſsibly may bee had, for the furtherance of all uſeful Learning: and therefore foraſmuch as Reading and Writing is ſo exceedingly uſeful for all ſorts of people, (not onely for their civil matters, and worldly occaſions, in the courſe of this Life, but alſo for their gaining of heavenly

knowledg, by reading the holy Scriptures, and other good books) they ought in a ſpecial maner to uſe the beſt means for the attainment thereof. Therefore I have heer taken no ſmall pains, to ſet down (Alphabetically) after a Moſt Plain Maner, ſuch Engliſh words whoſe ſounds are alike, and yet doo differ both in their ſignification and writing; and ſuch words alſo, whoſe ſounds are ſo neer alike, that they are oftentimes taken one for another. And withal I have now lately added therunto, many other Moſt Plain Directions, *which may generally ſerv as the ſpecialleſt Help, not onely for* True-Writing, *but alſo for* True-Spelling: *whereby the Book will bee now far more uſeful than ever it was heretofore. And now commending what I have heer both doon and ſaid, with all my other labors, to the bleſsing of God, and thy favorable acceptation, beeing ſtill ready (according to my abilitie, as occaſion ſhall bee offered) to doo any further ſervice for the Publick, I reſt.*

Thine in the Lord,

RICHARD HODGES.

Moſt plain Directions for the True-Writing of ſuch Engliſh words whoſe ſounds are alike, and their ſignifications unlike: which are heer expreſt by different Letters, in theſe Examples following.

A

A Sſent not thereunto, at the *aſcent* of the hill; for there is *a ſent* or ſavor very unſavorie.

Aſpire not too high. *A ſpire*-ſteeple. *A ſpier* out of commodities.

Shee had *a ſiſter*, which was an *aſſiſter*, who did greatly *aſſiſt her*.

Aſſault him not. *A ſalt*-Eel.

A certain man did *aſcertain* mee of it.

A ſure friend, who was *a ſuer* for it, did *aſſure* mee of it.

Noah's *Ark*: *Arch*-angel. Patri-*arch*.

An arrow was ſhot into *a narrow* place.

An eaſt-winde may ſpoil *a neſt* of young birds.

An eie to ſee withal. *An I* is a vowel. *A nigh* or neer kinſman.

An ear to hear withal. *A neer* friend.

Take *a note* of it, and *an Oat*-cake for your ſupper.

A notion, or inward kuowledg. *An Ocean* of water.

A Judg of a Court will *adjudg* him worthy of it.

In the **ait* were the Oſiers grew, I found *eight* ſwan's egs. (* *iſlet*)

Mr *Aſkam* did *aſk them* queſtions.

Let him that hath *a loud* voice bee *allow'd* to ſpeak *aloud*.

His neer *allie* or kinſman, will not tell *a lie*.

I did *allot* him to have ſuch *a lot*.

I did *alter* the place where the *altar* ſtood.

Take *a loan* for your money when you are *alone*.

That which the ſhoo-maker got with his *awl*, hee ſpent it *all*.

The

The *air* was cleer where his *heir* liv'd.
I paid him *a due* debt, and bade him *adieu.*
An idle maid much like to his daughter *Anne.*
Alas! that ever I did love ſuch *a Laſs.*
When you have rung *a peal, appeal* to Ceſar.
You are to *appear* before *a Peer* of the Realm.
A better man could not bee the *abettor* of it.
A Peaſ bloſſom will *appeaſ* his wrath.
A peece to ſhoot withal. *A piece* of bread. Two loavs *apiece.*
I *adjoin'd* him to bring *a join'd* ſtool.
I ſhall *acquaint* you with ſuch *a queint* diſcourſ as you have not heard.
A Tract or Diſcourſ. *Attract* the iron with the load-ſtone. *Hee trackt* the Hare.
Let the mint and *aniſe* bee given to his daughter *Agnes.*

B

THe dog did *bark* that lay in the *barque.*
The *banquerupt* having nothing in *banque,* ſat him down upon the ſea-*bank.*
When hee went into *Barbarie,* hee gave a charge to his daughter *Barbara,* to look well to his *Barberie*--tree.
The bird which was *bill'd* like a hawk did *build* her neſt.

Mr *Ball* did play at *ball* when the dog did *baul*. *Baal* an idol ſo call'd.

A *bald* head. His dog *baul'd*.

Good and *bad*. Who *bade* him doo it?

Bede, a man's name. A *bead*.

A *beaker* to drink in. *Becher*, one of the ſons of Benjamin. The hawk did *beak* her ſelf.

By whoſe means did you *buy* it.

Bolt the door before you *boult* the meal.

To *bow* the knee. The *bough* of a tree.

To *bowz* or tiple. The *boughs* of a tree. Hee *boweth* his knee.

The hole which I did *bore*. The Sow and the *Boar*.

Hee was very *bold* when his flax was *boll'd*.

The hole which I *bor'd* in an oaken *board*. To *bourd* or jeſt.

Ale and *beer*. A *bier* to carry the dead.

For the *beholding* of it, I am *beho'den* to him.

A conie-*burrow* in the *borough* of Southwark.

The ſweat of his *brows*. The bullock did *browz*.

The winde *blew* away the *blue* cloth.

Brute, a man's name. A *brute* beaſt. A *bruit* or report.

A Straw-*berrie*. To *bury* the dead. Edmunds-*bury*, &c.

The *Bee* will *bee* ready to gather honey.

Im-*brue*

Im-*brue* not thy hands in bloud. *Brew* and bake.

Hee was *bred* up to eat brown *bread.*

A *bare* common wherein the *Bear* was baited, which did *bear* no graſs.

C

MAſter *Cox* will kill his *cocks* and hens before hee *cocketh* up his hay.

Cotes a man's name. Childrens *coats.* Sheep-*cotes.*

Hee *quoteth* a place of Scripture. *Coateth* his childe.

The *collar* of a coat. I cool'd his *choler.*

Hee *cool'd* his milk, becauſ hee *could* not eat it ſo hot.

The butcher did *call* for the *caul* of the liver.

A *culler* of Apples did chooſ ſuch as had a good *color.*

A *Couſin* or neer kinſman will ſomtimes *cozen* his neer kinred.

The King's *Council* gave him good *counſel.*

It is a *common* thing for men to *commune* or talk one with another.

The wheat is full of *cockle* and darnel. A *cochle*-ſhell.

Hee behaved himſelf like a valiant *Champion*

pion in the *Champaign* field.

The *clauſ* of a ſentence. The bird *claweth* him with her *claws*.

To take good *courſes*. Hee *courſeth* his horſ. Dead *corpſes*.

To *chooſ* a fit companion. The Ox *cheweth* his cud.

A *cruel* maſter. A Cap wrought with *crewel*.

A wicked *crue* came in when the cock *crew*.

You *com* but now, but hee is *com'n* already.

Hee gave his *conſent* to have a *concent* of Muſick.

Capital Letters. The *Capitol* of Rome.

The hounds did *chaſe* the Deer which were in the *Chace*.

D

Miſtreſs *Drax* had many ducks & *drakes*.

The young birds ſit under their *dam*.

To *damn* or condemn.

A fallow *deer*. A *dear* friend.

A *deep* pit. *Diep*, a town in France.

Diverſ men are skilful *divers*.

A Buck and a *Doe*. His cake is *dough*.

The *dooer* of it ſtood at the *door*.

To *diſſent* or diſ-agree. Of a noble *deſcent*.

Concerning the word *deſcenſion*, there hath been much *diſſention*.

It

It is not worth a *dollar*. Full of *dolor* and grief.
A fiſh call'd a *dolphin*. The *Daulphin* of France.
Who was the *deviſer* of this, to multiply the quotient by the *diviſor?*
The *Dyer* did dy the cloth for Maſter *Deyer*.

E

*E*aſter and Whitſontide. Queen *Eſther* and Mordecai.
Canſt thou *earn* thy bread? His bowels did *yern*.
Emerods, a kinde of diſeaſ. *Emeraulds*, a kinde of precious ſtones.
His daily *exerciſe* is to *exorciſe* or adjure.
I *eat* my bread this day, better than I *ate* it yeſterday.
When Maſter *Eaton* went to *Æton* Colledg his bread was *eaten*.

F

I Would *fain* finiſh my work. I did *feign* my ſelf ſick.
The cattel did *feed*. His Attourney was *fee'd*.
I *finde* that they were *fin'd* very much.
Take heed leſt *Philip* give you a *fillip*.
Put the ſheep into the *fold*, when the mare hath *foal'd*.

I *fore*-tell this unto thee, that I will reſtore him *four*-fold.

To ſet *forth* a man's praiſ to the *fourth* degree.

Heat the Oven with *furz*. Hee *furreth* his gown with rich *furs*.

Our hearts are very *foul*. Fiſh and *Fowl*.

His ſon *Francis* and his daughter *Frances* came to ſee him.

If it *freez* put on your *freeſ* jerkin. Shee *free'th* him from danger.

To kill a *flea*. To *flay* off the skin.

To *fleer* and laugh. A *flee'r* away in battel.

A ſweet ſmelling *flower*. Wheat *flowr*.

G

A *Gage* or pledg. To *gauge* a veſſel.

I *gueſt* that hee would bee a very welcom *gheſt*.

A *gboſt* or ſpirit. Thou *go'ſt* but lamely.

Ox-*galls*. The *gauls* upon horſes backs. Hee *gauleth* his horſ.

A *gilt* cup. The *guilt* of ſin.

Maſter *Guy*'s man did diſ-*guiſe* himſelf.

To *gliſter* like gold. The Phyſician hath preſcrib'd a *clyſter*.

Shee did ſigh and *grone*, becauſ her corn was not well *grown*.

The

H

THe hounds run ſwiftly after the *Hare*.
It is a ſhame for a man to have long *hair*.
Maſter *Hart* did look well to his own *heart*.
The thing was *hard* to doo which I *heard*.
To *hallow* or make holy. To whoop and *hollaw*.
Make *haſte* to doo it. What *haſt* thou doon?
Holy men will *wholly* apply themſelvs to doo good.
A *hole* in the ground. A part for the *whole*.
When I come *home*, to *whom* ſhall I give the *holm*-tree?
They go to their long *homes*. *Homes* and *Holmes* the names of men.
I did *hope* to do him good when I *holp* him.
To *hoop* a tub. To *whoop* and hollaw.
Let *him* ſing the *hymn* that can ſing beſt.
The bread doth *hoar*. Shee play'd the *whore*.
Shee did *hoard* up the bread, till it was *hoard*.
To change his *hue*. *Hugh*, a man's Chriſt'en name.
They change their *hues*. *Hughes* a mans ſurname.
Aaron and *Hur*. *Her* minde was to doo it.
Maſter *Higham* bade his men *by-them* about their work.

Hy

Hy thee home. *High* and low. *Heigh*-hoe. A *boy*.

Shee ſhall have her *hire* in a *higher* degree, if ſhee *hy her* about her work.

Hide not thy talent. Shee *hyed* her about her work.

Stand *heer* that thou may'ſt *hear*.

A *Herald* of Arms belonging to King *Harold*.

If hee com well and *happily* home, I may *haply* com and ſee him.

Howſoëver, you may take it in what *houſ ſo ever* you can finde it.

I *Vowel*.

LEt him *ey* us with his *eie*, while thou and *I* are dooing of it.

In his *ire* or anger, hee was an *eyer* of it.

To *incite* or provoke one to bee always *in ſight*, and to have an *inſight* into it.

Inure thy ſelf to doo it. Put this *in ure*, though *in your* account it is but follie.

An *Ile* or place to walk in. An *Iſle* of the Sea.

J *Conſonant*.

NOt in earneſt but in *jeſt*. A *Geſt* or worthy act. In their *Geſts* they us'd too many *jeſts*.

Shee

Shee loveth to *jet* up and down. A *jeat*-ſtone.
The *juice* or ſap of any thing. A *joice* to bear up the boards.
A *jointer* or tool to work with. A woman's *jointure* during her life.
Let the houſ bee made a *jakes* for Mr *Jaques*.
A *gentle* or milde diſpoſition. A *gentil* or magot.
A *jurden* or chamber-pot. The river *Jordan*.

K

Mr *Knox knocketh* many *knocks* at the door.
A *kennel* for dogs. Sweep the *chanel* very clean.
Give mee leav to *kill* a Deer. The *kiln* wherin the bricks are burnt.

L

THe *Latine* tongue. A *latten* ladle.
The *leaſ* of a houſ. A *leaſh* of hounds.
The cow *low'd* after her calf very *loud*.
A *litter* of whelps. A horſ-*litter*.
Take the *leaſt*, *leſt* hee bee angry.
If you cannot teach him his *leſſon* well, hee muſt *leſſen* your wages.
Lemans or Concubines. *Limons* and Orenges.

Lees

Lees of wine or oil. To *Leeſ* or loſe one's labor.

Leapers that can leap well. *Lepers* full of leproſie.

Lo, I am com'n to Maſter *Loe*, in a very *low* condition.

Wiſdom's *lore*, or command. *Lower* of ſtature.

A *luſter* after evil things. A bright *luſtre* or ſhining.

Shee bought her *lawn*, when the Deer were in the *Laund*.

Lighter and darker. *Light her* with a light that ſhee may go into the *Lighter*.

The man that was out-*law'd* deſerv'd neither *laud* nor praiſ.

His brother Jid-*laph* did *laugh* at it.

If hee *looſ* the knot hee will *loſe* his labor.

M

AT his *Manour* houſ, things were doon in a very good *maner*.

Medes and Perſians. *Meads* or meadows.

Meat and drink. A yard to *mete* withall.

A *meater* that giveth meat to the cattel. A corn-*meter*. A *meteor* in the aër.

The Lawyer ſent a *meſſage*, concerning the *meſſuage*.

Martin, a man's name. *Marten*, the name of a bird.

Maſter

Maſter *Marſhal* had skill in *martial* diſcipline.
His man *Maurice* did dance the *morice*.
A *mote* in the eie. A *moat* or ditch.
Moe, or more. Take a ſithe to *mow* it down.
Hee made his *moan* when the corn was *mow'n*.
The Cat will *mouſ* well amongſt the corn-*moughs*.
Hawks-*mues*. Hee *mueth* his hawk. To *muſe* or meditate.
The one *mower* did mow *more* than the other.
The widows *mite*. Wee have no *might* nor power.
If hee had had a good *minde*, hee would not have ſo under-*min'd* mee.
Hee hang'd his *mantle* upon the *mantil*-tree of the chimney.
Murrain, a diſeaſ amongſt cattel. *Murion*, a head-piece.
Thouſands and *Millions*. Musk-*melons*.
Upon the *Main*-ſea, hee receiv'd a *maim*.

N.

NAſh, a man's ſurname. To *gnaſh* the teeth.
Yea and *nay*. The horſ did *neigh*.
A ſmelling *noſe*. *Noah*'s floud.
The figs were ſo *naught*, that they were good for *nought*.

Hee did de-*ny* that hee was ſo *nigh* to Maſter *Nye* or *Ney*.

O

O My friend, rememember mee. *Oh* that my friend would remember mee. *Owe* nothing to any but love.

Gold-*ore*. The water-man's *oar*. The *ower* of a debt.

A pair of *oars*. The *owers* of debts.

The *ordure* was laid upon the ground in good *order*.

Our life beeing ſo ſhort, every *hour* thereof ought to bee well ſpent.

Neither *ours* nor yours will bee doon in three *hours*.

I *ought* not to have taken *aught* thereof.

P

SHee that did *pare* the Apple and the *Pear*, had two *pair* of gloves.

To *pauſ* a little. The Lion *paweth* it with his *paws*.

The *palate* of his mouth was down, when hee lay upon his *pallet*.

Peter and *Paul*. *Pall*, a kinde of robe ſo call'd.

A *Parſon* or Vicar, may either of them bee a comly *perſon.*

Kings and *Princes.* A *Princeſs* the daughter of a King.

Praiſ is not ſeemly for a fool. The *preys* of beaſts.

The Lion *preyeth* upon the Lamb. The good man *prayeth* for grace.

A faithful *Paſtor* will feed his ſheep in a good *paſture.*

The Judg of the Common-*pleas* cannot *pleaſ* every one.

Maſter *Pierſe* did *pierce* it with a ſword. The Scholar did *parſ* his Leſſon.

A skilful *Pilot* to guide a ſhip. Pontius *Pilate.*

Shee that wore *pattens* obtain'd Letters *patents.*

Pillars to uphold a building. Cater-*pillers.*

It was his *pride* that hee *pry'd* into it.

What *profit* can wee receiv by a falſ *Prophet?*

A *proper* man was the under-*propper* of it.

Hee hath no *power* to *pour* it out.

R

THe *rain* refreſheth the earth. The *reign* of a King. The *rein* of a bridle.

The *reins* of the back. The *reigns* of Kings.

The King *reigneth*. It *raineth* apace.

Raiſ up thy ſelf to behold the *raies* of the Sun.

Rancour and malice. *Ranker* herbs than other.

Hee that was of a noble *race* did *raſe* the wals.

A *red* roſe. Haſt thou *read* it?

A *reddiſh* colour. A *radiſh* root.

Reams of paper. *Realms* well govern'd. *Rhemes*, the name of a place.

To *rear* it up. The *rere*-ward.

Can you give a *reaſon* why a fig is better than a *raiſin*?

Maſter *Rice* took a *riſe*, and leapt over where the *rice* was ſold.

A *rite* or ceremonie. *Right* and wrong.

To *write* and read. A wheel-*wright*.

Rites and ceremonies. Men will defend their *Rights*.

Shee *righteth* her ſelf, and *writeth* a letter.

The *rine* wherein the brain lyeth. The *rinde* of a pomegranate. The river *Rhene*.

A *roe*-buck. A *row* of trees.

His daughter *Roſe* when ſhee *roſe* gave him a red *Roſe*, and ſom fiſh with hard *roes*, where hee did walk among the *rows* of trees. The water-man *roweth* upon the water.

His daughter *Rhode*, ſhee went into the *road*, and bought ſom fiſh hard-*roed*, and ſaw where the water-men *rowed*. The

The *rower* of the boat heard the Lion *roar.*

When there was a *rot* among the ſheep, I *wrot* unto him.

Shee *raught* it from off the ſhelf, in the place where ſhee *wrought.*

Shee *rapt* him on the pate, when ſhee *wrapt* it up.

The *roads* or common high-ways in the Iſle of *Rhodes.*

The higheſt *room* in any houſ of the citie of *Rome.*

I had a *rod* in my hand, when I *rode* along the way.

Shee went *round* about, and *rown'd* him in the ear.

When the bells were *rung*; ſhee *wrung* her hands.

Shee had a tiffanie *ruff*, and alſo a *rough* garment.

Hee *rued* the time, that ever hee was ſo *rude.*

Hee that had ſo many cheeſes in his cheeſ-*rack*, did alſo ſuffer ſhip-*wrack.*

S

A *Safer* way to keep the *Saphyre* ſtones.

Shee was no *ſaver* in buying ſuch commodities, though they had a ſweet

ſavour, for ſhee could not *ſave her* ſelf by it.

Savers and loſers. Sweet *ſavors*. Shee *ſavoreth* it not.

Savoury meat. The herb *ſavory*.

A *ſeam* in a garment. A *ſcheme* or figure in Rhetorick.

The *ſeas* have many names. To *ſeiz* upon his goods.

Ceaſing from ſtrife. *Seſsing* him to pay a great ſum.

The buyer and the *ſeller* went both of them into the wine-*cellar*.

The one *Sutler* was *ſubtiller* than the other.

There was no *ſigne* either of a *ſine* or tangent.

A *cenſor*, or reformer of maners. Aaron's *Cenſer*. To *cenſure* or judg.

The third *Centurie*. An herb call'd *centory*.

A ſounding *Cymbal*. The *Symbol* or Creed.

Hee did *ſheer* his ſheep in Buckingham-*ſhire*.

Cite him to appear. The *ſite* of a houſ. The *ſight* of the eie.

Se-rious, *ce*-dar, *Sce*-va, *Sche*-dule.

Hee was *cited* to appear. A houſ well *ſited*. Quick-*ſighted*.

A *Syren* or Mermaid. Simon of *Cyrene*.

Si-lence, *ci*-ted, *ſci*-ence, *Sy*-ren, *Cy*-rus, *ſa*-*ti*-etie.

Sur,

Sur, the name of a place. *Sir* John will have it ſo.

Si-niſter, *ci*-vil, *Se*-vern, *Ce*-cil, *Sci*-pio, *Cy*-prian, *Scy*-thian.

A Lute and a *Cittern*. A Limon and a *Citron*.

A *ſink* to convey the water. The *Cinque*-ports.

Mount *Sion*. A *ſcion* or graff, which is to bee grafted into a ſtock.

None of his *ſeed* did ſuc-*ceed*.

In his *ſeat* hee us'd de-*ceit*.

The *ſole* of a ſhoo. The *ſoul* and bodie.

The *ſoles* of his ſhoos. Hee *ſoleth* his ſhoos. *Souls* and bodies.

Bought and *ſold*. His ſhoos were *ſol'd*.

A *ſound* bodie may fall into a *ſwoun*.

When I had thorowly *ſought*, I *ſaw't*.

I was in ſuch a *ſtrait*, that I was forc'd to take the crooked for the *ſtraight*.

Hee that made *ſlight* of it, had a *ſleight* in the dooing of it.

Hee went to the *ſloe*-tree but a *ſlow*-pace.

A *ſly* fellow. *Sligh*, a man's ſurname.

A hedg and a *ſtile*. A *ſtyle*, or form of writing.

What *ſuccour* can wee look for from a bloud-*ſucker*?

Som would bee glad to have ſuch a *ſum* of money.

The *Sun* and Moon. A *Son* and daughter.
The meat which thou *ſaw'ſt* was well *ſauſt*.
Let the Cook *ſeethe* the meat, and *ſee the* meat bee ſodden well.
The *ſticks* are thrown into the river *Styx*. Shee *ſticketh* it up.
When I came upon the *ſhore*, I was there the *ſhewer* of it.
So you may both *ſow* your ſeed, and *ſew* your garment.
The *ſower* of the ſeed, and the *ſewer* of the garment had *ſore* eies, when hee *ſwore* an oath, and ſaw the hawk to *ſoar* ſo high.
Mr *Shute* did *ſhoot* at a bird, and did follow the *ſuit* in Law, in his new *ſute* of apparel.
Hee had three *ſhoots* with his bow, and three *ſutes* of apparel, and three *ſuits* in Law.
Hee *ſhooteth* with his bow, and *ſuteth* himſelf with apparel, and non-*ſuiteth* him in the Law.
Hee had great *ſtore* of money, that was the bee-*ſtower* of it.

T

A *Tame* pigeon brought from *Thame*.
A *tamer* beaſt then the other. *Thamar* Judah's daughter in law.

A

A *tax* or tribute. Hee *tacketh* it with *tacks*.
The *thiſtle*-down which grew at *Iſle*-worth.
The treble and the *tenor*. A *tenour* or form of words. The *tenure* whereby a man holdeth his land.
Hee had more knowledg in hens and *turkies*, then hee had either in an Emerald or *turquois*.
Time is precious. *Thyme*, an herb ſo call'd.
Loſe not the *tide*. The horſes were *ty'd*.
A foot and a *toe*. Flax and *towe*.
The feet and *toes*. To *toſe* the wooll. Hee *toeth* his ſtockings. Hee *toweth* the barge.
A frog and a *toad*. Fingred and *toed*. Hee *towed* his barge.
It is *too* much for *two* men *to* doo in one day.
I *told* him of it, when I *toled* the bell.
A *tract* or treatiſe. I *trackt* him home to his houſe.
A ſmall *treatiſe* containing diverſ *treaties*.
I had *then* no more work *than* I could do.
The King was *thrown* from his *throne*.
It was *through* your help that I came *thorow*.
His *throat* will bee in danger, if hee *throw't* away.
You may *ty* the knots, when you *tithe* the corn.
A *tyer* of knots may *tire* himſelf. *Tyre* and Sidon. *Ty her* as faſt as you can.

Thine

Thine eie may ſee *thy nigh* kinſman.
Thine ear may hear *thy neer* kinſman.
Let the beſt *toſter* in *Toceter toſte her* toſte.
There was one of *their* own friends.
When I ſaw the ice, I *thought* to *thaw't.*

V

IT is a *vain* thing to let bloud in the wrong *vein.*
A *venter* or utterer of commodities. To *venture* or to hazard.
Venters of commodities. *Ventures* at Sea. Hee *ventureth* it.
When you fill'd the *Vial*, I play'd upon the *Viol.*

W

A *Way* to walk in. A *wey* of cheeſ. To *weigh* gold.
Ways to walk in. *Weys* of cheeſ. Hee *weigheth* the gold.
Fire and *Water*. *Walter*, a man's Chriſtian name.
Deep *waters*. Hee *water's* his garden.
To *wait* upon his maſter. Sold by *weight.*
The *Waits*, or Wait-players of the Citie.
Juſt *weights* and balances. Hee *waiteth* his turn.

If

If you *were* wiſe, you would *wear* warmer clothes.

A *wich*-tree. A *witch* ought not to live.

When you go to the *wood*, I *would* go with you.

A *wad* of ſtraw. *Woad* to dy withal.

A *wooer* in wooing hee *wore* his beſt garments.

Y

*Y*Ou ought to deal uprightly with every one. *Yew*-trees.

u and I are Vowels.

uſe not to ſpeak any vain word. *Yews*, or *Yew*-trees.

Your baſon and *ewr*. Put this in *ure*.

Ours and *yours* are baſons and *ewrs*. Hee in*ureth* himſelf to it.

Yee that are wiſe, uſe *Yea* and Nay in your ordinary communication; for, whatſoëver is more than theſe cometh of evil.

You muſt *yield* it up at *Guild*-hall.

Moſt

Moſt Plain Directions for the True-Writing of ſuch *Engliſh* words whoſe *Sounds* are ſo neer alike, that they are oftentime taken one for another: which are heer expreſt by different letters in theſe Examples following.

A

ASk the Carpenter for his *ax*, whereby hee hath don ſuch ſtrange *acts*. Since I learn'd my *Accidence*, there have been ſtrange *accidents*.

Abel was not *able* to doo it.

It will *amaſe* you to ſee him cary *a Mace*.

It is *all one*, whether it bee in companie or *alone*.

Bows and *arrows*. Cloth of *arras*.

His *actions* were not anſwerable to his *Axioms*.

Give your *advice*, and *adviſe* mee for the beſt.

An *acre* of ground. The valley of *Achor*.

The *Ant* is a wiſe creature. His uncle and *Aunt*.

Who were his *aſſiſtants*? I crave your *aſſiſtance*.

Som are in their behaviour *as* a wilde *Aß*.

Who

Who will ſend an *arrant* knave to doo an *errand?*

B

TO play at *bowls.* To drink in *boles.*
An Earl and a *Baron.* A *barren* womb.
A wheel-*barrow.* To lend and *borrow.* The *Borough* of Southwark.
Hee ſpent ſo much upon *barley*, that hee went but *barely.*
Maſter *Boyſe* did ſend his *boys* to play.
A *Bath* to *bathe* in.
The childe did *begin* to pull off his *biggin.*
If hee loſe his *bauble* in going to *Babel*, hee will *bable.*
His *bile* brake when the pot did *boil.*
Our *breath* is the cauſe why wee *breathe.*
John *Bruce* did *bruiſe* his leg, when hee ate the *brewis* in the *brew-houſe.*
The voluntarie *bands* were unwilling to com in *bonds.*
The little childe did *batle*, when his father went to the *battel*,
Boughs, Bows, Boaz.
Proud *boaſters* may ſomtimes want pillows and *bolſters.*
They *both* went into a *boothe.*

You

You think that you have taken the *beſt*, but another *beaſt* may bee as good.
Your book is not ſo well *boſt*, that you have any cauſ to *boaſt*.
They put on their *boots* to go into their *boats*.
The childe did *beewray* that hee would *beray* himſelf.
When hee was in the *brigantine* hee put on his *brigandine*.

C

WRite your *Copies*, and go to play in the *copiſe*.
If you cannot leav *coughing*, you will ſoon bee put into a *coffin*.
When hee *cough't*, I *caught* him by his coat.
To tithe mint and *cummin*. To bee long in *coming*.
Before I play'd at *cheſs*, I unlockt the *cheſts*.
A *can* to drink in. A *cane* to walk with. *Kain* and Abel. *Calne*, a town's name (or Caulne.)
His *chaps* were full of *chops*.
It was a good *chare* to ſet him in the *chair*, and to give him good *cheer*.
(Shee did *come* hur hed in *Coom*-park.)
Shee did *comb* her head in *Comb*-park.
Currents to cary away the water. Raiſins and *corrants*.

By

By a neceſſarie *conſequence*, they may proov dangerous *conſequents*.

Spare no *coſt* to travel into every *coaſt*.

What were the *cauſes* that the *cauſeys* were no better?

A *caviller* did meet with a *cavalier*.

D

THe *dun* colour was well *doon*.

Hee was but a *dunſ*, that knew not the *duns* from the other colours.

When you *diſcomfit* your enemies, it is no *diſcomfort* to mee.

Bucks and *Does*. Let him take but one *doſe*.

Such a *device* as none could *deviſe* a better.

Before his *deteaſ*, hee was ſick of a dangerous *diſeaſ*.

Thou art but *duſt* and aſhes, why *dooſt* thou lift up thy ſelf?

In the time of a *dearth*, not long before his *death*, hee was ſo *deaf* that hee could not hear.

It was not without *deſert*, that hee was robb'd in the *deſart*.

In looking toward the *Eaſt* ſhee ſpilt her *Yeeſt*.

Shee did *earn* her living by ſpinning of *yarn*.

You

You muſt *either* take out of the hedg the *ether* or the ſtake.

His *ears* were deaf for many *yeers* together.

If you had not meaſur'd ſo many *ells*, you ſhould *elſ* have wrong'd you ſelf.

The moſt *eminent* man was in the moſt *imminent* danger.

When I was with him but *eev'n now*, hee gave mee good words *inow*, but money little *inough*.

The two ſons of *Eli*. The (ile) iſle of *Ely*.

F

IT was a *falſ* report, though you had ſo many *falls* by the way.

The Cook had more skill in a *froiſ* than in a *phraſe*.

The water-man had a good *fare*, when hee went to the *fair*.

His houſ in the *fens* was without a *fence*.

The hounds did *follow* the *fallow* deer.

A gown lin'd with *fur*. A *fir*-tree.

Thou *furr'ſt* thy gown the *firſt* of all.

To *farm* or make clean. A *form* of words. A *fourm* to ſit upon.

It was a *fault* that hee *fought* ſo much.

A ſmall *flie* may *flee* into a narrow place.

The fiſhes had *fins* and ſcales. The *fiends* of hell.

G

THe childe found his *guardian* in the *garden.*

A *glaſs* to drink in. To put a fair *gloſs* upon it.

It was a fooliſh *geſture* that was us'd by the *jeſter.*

I *gueſ* that you will have many *gheſts.*

I did *giv* a *give* to the (Gaoler) Jailer for the one, and two *gives* for the other.

H

I Did *bear* him and *ad-here* to him.

Whoſe hoſe and ſhoos are theſe?

Hee was but a *homely* man that read the *homilie.*

To *hallow* or make holy. A *hollow*-hearted man.

The beadle that whipt the *whores* beeing very *hoarſ*, when hee went away hee rode upon a *horſ.*

John *Howel* did *howl* when hee was put into the *hole.*

I took all that was *his*, when the ſnakes did *hiſs.*

Hee put his cattell into the *houſ*, to *houſe* them.

Drive away the *hens* from *hence*.
Holly and Ivie. *Holy* men and women.
Hepher, a man's name. A young *heifer*.

I *vowel*.

THe way is not *impaſſable*, nor the thing *impoſſible*.
Ingenious and witty men. *Ingenuous* and Gentleman-like.
It dooth *imply* as much, that hee ought to *imploy* himſelf better.
Why is *it* not *yet* doon?
You have work *inough* to doo, and men *inow* to doo it.
An *idle* perſon. An *idol*-maker.
Your *eies* cannot plainly ſee the *ice*.
An *impotent* perſon who is alſo very *impudent*.

J *conſonant*.

HIs man *Job* did doo a *job* of work.
Joice, a woman's Chriſt'n name. The *joys* of heav'en.
The Carman that had a leather *jerkin* never left *jerking* his horſe.
James did amend the *jambes* on each ſide the door.

K

I *Know* that the dog can *gnaw* a bone.
It is well *known* that the bone was well *gnawn.*
The *knots* are faſt ty'd. The *gnats* are very buſie in hot weather.

L

I Wrot the *lines* with my *loins* girded.
The childe that lay in the *lane* was over-*lain.*
The *live* ſparrow, that was kept to *live*, became very *live*-ly.
A man of a *lowe* ſtature. The ox did *low.*
A man of a *lower* ſtature. Why doo you *lowr* upon mee?
I *laugh't* when I ſaw him go up into the *loft.*
When the *lead* was laid, hee *led* mee by the hand.
When the *Leaſes* are made, give them to the *Leaſſees.*
I was *loth* to do it, yea I did *lothe* to doo it.
Hee that told ſo many *lies* his clothes were full of *lice.*

M

THe day that *Marie* did *marry* ſhee appointed the bones that were full of *marrow* to bee boil'd on the *morrow*.

They that wrought in the *mines* made known their *mindes*.

To *mince* the meat. The *Mints* where money is coin'd.

I did *miſs* the ſight of him by reaſon of the *miſts*.

To *mow* down the graſs. A *mough* of corn or hay.

The *maids* made hay in the *meads*.

Moles that caſt up the earth. *Moulds* wherein metals are caſt.

When hee had the *myrrhe* and aloës, hee was full of *mirth*.

A rat and a *mouſe*. Barley-*moughs*.

Betimes in the *morning*, in a day of *mourning*.

I *muſe* that his *Muſe* ſhould put Encomiums to my Book.

His *miſtreſs* did reveal many *myſteries*.

N

IT is *neither* you nor I that can liſt the *nether* mill-ſtone.

The

The *nones* of a moonth. It was doon for the *nonce.*

Som of the *needles* which hee us'd were *needleſs.*

His *neece* did *neeſ* very much.

I was *never* a whit the *neer* for all the labor I beſtow'd.

O

I Will ſpeak *of* it, before I cut it *off.*

I thought it inough to doo it *once*; but ev'ry *one's* minde is not alike.

The *off-all of all* that hee had in the houſ.

Hee did *own* but *one* of them.

Hee that was the *owner* of it, gain'd much *honor* by it.

You *ought* to have doon it very *oft.*

P

HEe took great *pains* to mend the *panes* that were broken.

The woman that went upon *pattens* had very good *paterns.*

Such as are *Patients* have need of *patience.*

The feathers of the *pullen* were ready for the *pulling.*

The way is *paſſable*, and the thing *poſsible.*

Hee had more *pens* than hee had *pence.*

In taking away the *peaſ* hee diſturb'd the *peace.*

Hee laid a *plot* to take away his *plat* of ground.

The *principal* man taught the firſt *principle.*

Pour out thy drink to the *poor* and needy.

A *Prince* is to bee honoured. The *prints* may bee ſeen.

Men-*pleaſers* love their *pleaſures.*

Hee remoov'd out of his *place,* that the *plaiſ* might bee dreſt.

The time was *paſt* before hee made the *paſte.*

Before hee came into his *preſence* hee ſent many *preſents.*

Hee ſold that for a good *price* which hee had taken as a *priſe.*

Hee had many *puls* at the bell-rope, before I felt his *pulſ.*

Written both in *proſe* and verſ. A man full of *proweſs.*

To *pierce* with a ſword. The *Peers* of the Realm.

A *paraſite* is not altogether ſo bad as a *paricide.*

The leavs of *poplar.* A *popular* applauſ.

In all his *promiſes* hee had no reſpect to the *premiſes.*

A *potion* to drink. A childe's *portion.*

Som

Som folks are hard to *pleaſ.* *Plays* are out of requeſt.

The heads upon the bridg are ſet upon *poles.* *Paul's* ſteeple.

Som when they have *play'd* all away will *plead* for themſelvs.

R

TO truſt in a broken *reed.* To *reade* and write.

I will *read* it when thou haſt *read* it.

Hee *wrought* hard when hee *wrote* his copie, but hee learn'd his leſſon by *rote.*

To *raſe* the wals. To *raiſ* the ſiege.

A Barber's *raſour.* A *raiſer* of ſedition.

A mouſ and a *rat.* The ſheep dy'd of the *rot.*

It is not worth a *ryal.* The bloud-*royal.*

A childe *reverent* to his parents. A *reverend* or grave man.

Hee did *riſe* to take his *riſe* over the ditch.

Maſter *Rous* did *rouſ* them up.

Hee was *wroth* becauſ ſhee was full of *wrath* ſo *rathe.*

I did *reach* it that I might *retch* it.

Shee could not *reſt* till ſhee did *wreſt* my words.

S

WHen they had fill'd their *ſivs* with onions and *cives*, they whetted their *ſithes*; and beeing full of grief they fetcht many *ſighs*.

When hee was gon out of *ſight*, hee *ſigh't*.

His *ſcience* was to have skill in graffs and *ſcions*.

The *ſower* of the ſeed did eat *ſowr* grapes.

When the *ſows* had pigs, all the *ſowſ* was eaten.

Their *ſores* were well heal'd. A *ſourſ*.

Hee put *ſleavs* of ſilk into his wide *ſleeves*.

Shee *ſee'th* that the pot is ready to *ſeethe*.

To *ſay* and doo. The *ſea* and land.

The weaker *ſex* are eaſily drawn to diverſ ſects.

When the *ſteed* is ſtoll'n hee will ſtand you in no *ſtead*.

Hee that went a *ſlow* pace fell into a *ſlough*.

I gave unto the *ſpies* great ſtore of *ſpice*.

When they ſaw'd them with *ſaws*, the Cook made good *ſauſ*.

The *ſenſ* of the words muſt bee underſtood. Sweet *ſents*.

The *ſeas* will not *ceaſ* from raging.

Seizing upon his goods. *Ceaſing* from ſtrife.

Why

Why doo you wear out your *ſhoos* to ſee *ſhews?*

Have no *ſocietie* with him. His *ſatietie* is hurtful.

When they gather'd *ſloes* they fell into the *ſloughs.*

Hee that did his work *ſurely* was very *ſurly.*

Sir John ſent for the *Surgeon* (Chirurgian)

His cloth that hee ſent to *Stanes* had many *ſtains.*

His Daughter *Cicelie* went into the Countrey *Sicilie:* and afterwards ſhee journeyed from *Cilicia* into *Sileſia.*

All the *ſheep* were caryed into the *ſhip.*

Hee hath been ſorry for his *ſins* ever *ſince.*

Hee ſhot at the *ſtares,* when hee ſtood upon the *ſtairs.*

T

COunted by *tens.* Mood and *tenſe.*

To dwell in *tents.* To pay the *tenths.*

The fire-ſhov'l and *tongs.* Wee doo offend with our *tongues.*

A *trough* for cattel to drink in. A *trophie* as a token of victorie.

The firſt *tome* of a book. An epitaph upon a *tomb.*

To bee *toſt* up and down. Make a *toſte* for the Ale.

Thy thigh is out of joint, *though thou* art worth a *thou*-ſand pound.

The Scholar had more ſkill in a *trope*, than in a *troop*. (troup)

V

WHen ſhee was in the *vale*, ſhee put a *vail* over her face.

The *vane* was not ſet upon the ſteeple in *vain*.

The *volley* of ſhot which they gave in the *valley* was of little *value*.

In the long *vacation* hee follow'd his *vocation*.

His *vitals* began to fail for want of *victuals*.

W

THe *ware* in the ſhop did *wear* with lying ſo long.

The dog was *weary* when hee did *worry* the ſheep.

Thou *waſt* unwiſe to make ſo much *waſte*.

By their ſubtil *wiles* they drew them into the *wildes*.

The *wines* were caſt away by reaſon of the *windes*.

Whether

Whether of theſe two will yee have? *Whither* will yee go?

They took away the fiſher-mens *weels* againſt their *wils.*

The *wick* of a candle. The days of the *week.*

The *wilde* man was able to *wield* a great ſword.

Hee did *wreſt* his *wriſt.*

I *wiſt* not that hee was there, but I *wiſht* that hee might bee there.

When hee *woo'd* her, hee was almoſt *wood.*

Y

SHee did *earn* her bread with ſpinning of *yarn.*

A *yoke* of oxen. The *yolk* of an egg.

The figures and the names of the points or ſtops, that are to bee obſerv'd in Writing, with their Examples.

At a cõma[,]ſtop a little, as in theſe Examples.

Beeing filled with all unrighteouſneſs, fornication, wickedneſs, covetouſneſs, maliciouſneſs, full of envie, murder, debate, deceit, malignitie, whiſperers, &c. Rom. 1.29.

At a *ſemi-colon*,[;]ſomwhat more; as in theſe Examples.

Thou viſiteſt the earth, and watereſt it; thou greatly inricheſt it with the river of God, which is full of water; thou watereſt the rivers thereof, &c. Pſal 65.11.

At a *colon*,[:]a little more than the former; as in the fourth point of the next ſentence.

For, of him, and through him, and to him are all things: to whom bee glory for ever. Amen. Rom. 11.36.

At a *Period*, [.] make a full ſtop; as in theſe Examples

Rejoyce evermore. Pray without ceaſing. In every thing

thing give thanks. Quench not the Spirit. Despise not prophecyings, &c. 1 Thes. 5. 16, 17.

The *Interrogation* [?] point is only us'd when a queſtion is askt; it uſually require's a full ſtop; and is figur'd as in theſe Examples.

Am I not an Apoſtle? Am I not free? Have I not ſeen Jeſus Chriſt our Lord? Are not you my work in the Lord? 1 Cor. 9. 1.

At the *Admiration* point, [!] there is to bee a full ſtop; and it is figur'd as in theſe Examples.

Oh the depth of the riches, both of the wiſdom and knowledg of God! How unſearchable are his judgments, and his ways paſt finding out! Rom. 11. 33.

The *Parenthesis* ( ) hath the figure of two half Moons, increaſing and decreaſing; it is to bee us'd for to incloſe ſuch words as may bee left out, and yet the ſentence perfect: as may appear in the ſentence following:

Know yee not, brethren, (for, I ſpeak to them that know the Law) how that the Law hath dominion over a man as long as hee liveth? 1 Corinth. 9. 1.

Great

Great care ought to bee had in writing, for the due obſerving of points; for, the neglect thereof will pervert the ſenſ.

As for Example:

My ſon, if ſinners intiſe thee, conſent thou, not refraining thy foot from their way: which is written thus, *My ſon, if ſinners intiſe thee, cõſent thou not; refraining thy foot from their way.*

Many other moſt Plain Directions for True-Writing in general.

TAke heed that you never put a double conſonant with an *e*, in the end of a word; for there is no neceſsitie thereof: and the rather wee may bee bold ſo to doo, becauſ the Learned, both in Printing and Writing doo daily practiſe it.

Therefore, you muſt not write ſuch words as theſe thus, *ladde, bedde, lidde, rodde, budde,* but thus, *lad, bed, lid, rod, bud*; and their plurals accordingly, as *lads, beds, lids, rods, buds:* and in like maner, all other words of this kinde.

But there are ſom kinde of words (though there bee no reaſon for it) which are ſtill written

written with a double ſ and an e, as in ſuch words as theſe, namely, *glaſſe*, *bleſſe*, *bliſſe*, *droſſe*, *truſſe*; and the like: which is the cauſ why ſom words are miſ-pronounc'd, as namely, *Jeſſe* the father of David; for, they ſuppoſe, if it bee our cuſtom to pronounce the word *cheſſe* like *cheſ*, that wee ought alſo to pronounce the word *Jeſſe* like *Jeſ*: but in ſuch words as theſe *e* ought to bee pronounc'd, and in all other words of this kinde, as in *Phebe*, *Penelope*, &c. To prevent therefore a miſtake in pronunciation, I have written ſuch words as theſe aforegoing with a ſingle ſ thus, *glaſ*, *bleſ*, *bliſ*, *droſ*, *truſ*: not hindring any one to write a double ſ and an *e* if they pleaſ.

All ſuch ſhort ſyllables as theſe, namely, *ſtaffe*, *ſtriffe*, and *ſtuffe*, they are alſo written with a double *f* and an *e*, where a ſingle *f* might very well ſerv, they muſt bee pronounc'd as if they written thus, *ſtaf*, *ſtif*, and *ſtuf*: and therefore to prevent miſ-taking (if cuſtom would give way thereunto) it were better that all ſuch words as theſe might bee ſo written.

Alſo there are ſom words which (according to our cuſtom) are written with a double conſonant where a ſingle might ſerv, as in ſuch words as theſe, namely, *all*, *gall*, *call*, *ball*,

ball, hall, fall, wall, ſhall, ſcall; which are pronounc'd as if they were written thus *aul, gaul, caul, baul, haul, faul, waul, ſhaul, ſcaul*; whereby it may plainly appear, that the vowel *a* in all ſuch kinde of words as theſe aforegoing, is pronounc't like *au*, and ought to bee ſo diſtingniſht, that the like name might bee given to it: for, in ſo dooing, What need will there bee, to put a doub'e *l* in *ball* and *ſcall*, more than there is in *bald* and *ſcald*?

It were good therefore, that ſuch things as theſe aforegoing were amended; for, then wee might reade with more certaintie than now wee doo, as may appear by the various pronunciation of the vowels in theſe words foilowing, namely, in *ale, all, gale, gall, gallant, ſcale, ſcall, ſcal'd, ſcald, bale, ball, bald: wale, wall, walled, wallet: fall, fallow, hall, hallow.*

You ought alſo to obſerv that the vowel *a* coming before *lt* or *ld*, in the end of a word, it muſt bee pronounc'd like *au*, as in *balt, ſalt, ſhalt, malt, bald, ſcald:* as if they were written thus, *bault, ſault, ſhault, mault, bauld, ſcauld.*

But when *au* cometh before *lt*, in theſe two words *vault* and *fault*, there the *l* is ſilent, and the words to bee pronounc'd as if they were written thus, *vaut* and *faut.*

When-

Whenſoever the vowel *a* cometh before *lm*, *lf*, *lv*, or *lk*, it is to bee pronounc't like *au*, and the *l* to bee ſilent, as in theſe words, *qualm qualms*, *half halvs*, *balk balks*; as if they were written thus, *quaum quaumz*, *hauf hauvz*, *bauk bauks*: and ſo in all other words of this kinde.

But I muſt not heer forget to tell you, that the obſervations aforegoing, which were for the writing of a ſingle conſonant always in the end of a word (when a ſhort vowel went before) are meant onely of ſuch conſonants whoſe forces are certainly known, and not of ſuch as are not: for, there are ſom whoſe forces are very uncertain, as g in *target*, it hath a different force from g in the laſt ſyllable of *gor-get*: and therefore our cuſtom is, that whenſoever the force which g hath in the laſt ſyllable of *gor-get* dooth com in the end of any word, with a ſhort vowel before it, it is expreſt by *dg*, as in *badg*, *ledg*, *ridg*, *lodg*, *judg*; and not thus, *bag*, *leg*, *rig*, *log*, *jug*: but if a long vowel com before it, it is expreſt by putting an *e* after, as *rag rage*, *gag gage*, *wag wage*, &c.

I wiſh therefore, that every one would take ſpecial notice heerof, that they may ſee how needful it is, to have all the letters ſo diſtinguiſht, as that their ſounds and forces

might bee certainly known the one from the other: for, then ſuch words as theſe, namely, *bag, leg, rig, log, jug*; (if cuſtom would allow it) might bee pronounc't as if they were written thus, *badg, ledg, ridg, lodg, judg.*

As I have ſhewed before, how uncertain the force of *g* is in many words, ſo alſo, I muſt ſpeak ſomthing of the force of *c*, though it bee not altogether ſo uncertain as the other; for, *c* is always known to have the force of *ſ* before *e* and *i*, as may appear in theſe words, *cel* & *ceal, cite* & *cited*, which are pronounc't as if they were written thus, *ſel* & *ſeal, ſite* and *ſited.*

But before any other letters (either vowels or conſonants) it muſt bee pronounc'd like *k*, and ought to bee ſo call'd; for, what difference is there between the force of *c* in theſe Latine words, *lac, nec, ſic, hoc, huc*, and the force of *k* in theſe Engliſh words, *lack, neck, ſick, hock, buck?*

And heer alſo you are to take notice, that whenſoëver the force of *k* is expreſt in the end of any word after a ſhort vowel, it is expreſt by *ck*, (as in the words aforegoing) except it bee after the vowel *oo* when it is ſhort, as in *cook, book, book*, and the like.

And now foraſmuch as the force of *c* and *k* is all one, and yet our cuſtom is to write both, as in *lack, neck, ſick*, &c. it might bee demanded,

demanded, which might beſt bee ſpar'd? To this I anſwer, that in regard of the force which is alike proper to either of them, the one might bee as wel ſpar'd as the other; for, wee might as well write *lac* as *lak*, and *nec* as *nek*: yet of the two it were better to write *lak* than *lac*, and *nek* than *nec*, becauſ the force of *k* is better known than the force of *c*: but foraſmuch as cuſtom will allow neither, wee muſt (for the preſent) write both, as in *lack*, *neck*, *ſick*, and ſo in all other words of this kinde.

And foraſmuch as it is our cuſtom to expreſs the force of *k* after a ſhort vowel by *ck*, I may fitly take occaſion hereby, to ſhew when *que* ought to bee written, to expreſs the force of *k* in the end of a word; and the rather, becauſ it is ſo needleſsly us'd in many words; as in *Logique*, *Rhetorique*, *Arithmetique*, *publique*, *Catholique*, and the like; but there is no reaſon why *que* ſhould bee written in any of theſe words, as alſo in many others: the beſt help to know how to write ſuch words, is to know thoſe words which are deriv'd of them, as *Logician*, *Rhetorician*, and by the ſame reaſon, wee ought to write *Logick*, *Rhetorick*, and not *Logique*, *Rhetorique*: but in ſom words wee muſt write *que* for *k*, as in *relique*, *oblique*, *traffique*.

You ought alſo to obſerv, that *ch* hath two ſeveral forces belonging thereto; the one properly belong's to Engliſh words, and the other to Hebrew and Greek: or to ſuch Engliſh words as are borrowed from thence.

The force which *ch* hath in Engliſh words, is expreſt in the beginning of theſe words, namely, in *change*, *cheſt*, *chip*, *chop*, *chooſ*, and the like. But when the force which *ch* hath in the words aforegoing, doth com in the end of a word after a ſhort vowel, it is expreſt by *tch*, as in theſe examples, *catch*, *fetch*, *ditch*, *botch*, *hutch*; theſe four words are onely excepted; namely, *rich*, *which*, *ſuch*, *much*, *touch*, which is pronounced like *tuch*.

The force which *ch* hath in Hebrew or Greek words, or in ſuch Engliſh words as are borrowed from thence, are expreſt in theſe examples, namely, in *Cha-os*, *Che-rith*, *Chi-os*, *Cho-os*, *Chu-za*, *cho-ler*, *ſchool*, *ſcholar*, *Chriſt*, *Chriſtian*, *Ach-ſah*, *Ach-ſaph*, *Patriarch*, *Patriarchs*: *ſepulcher* or *ſepulchre*, *Arch-angel*: Yea, whereſoever *ch* is written, in the names either of men, women or places, thorowout The Old and New Teſtament, it muſt always bee pronounced like *k*: as alſo in all other words whatſoever, which are borrow'd either from the Hebrew or Greek: a few onely excepted, which cuſtom hath exempted

pted; as namely, *Rachel* in the Old Teſtament, where the laſt ſyllable thereof, is pronounc'd like the laſt ſyllable iu this word *ſat-chel*; but I rather think, if the pronunciation thereof muſt not bee according to the other words, it ought rather to bee pronounced thus, *Ra-bel.* The word *cherubin* is alſo excepted: and in the New Teſtament, *Tychicus*; and not any other as I remember.

Likewiſe *ch* in *Architect*, it muſt not bee pronounced like *k*: nor in any word begining with *arch*: *Arch-angel* as I have ſhew'd before is only excepted.

Howſoëver (as I have ſaid before in the beginning of this diſcourſ) there is no neceſsitie, why a double conſonant with an *e* ſhould bee put in the end of any word; yet for ſom proper names there is an exception, as in theſe two words, *Anne*, *Emme*, or the like: but though they are ſo written, they muſt bee pronounced like *An* and *Em*.

It is alſo needleſs, to put a double conſonant in the midſt of ſuch words as theſe, namely, in *ſaddle*, *meddle*, *fiddle*, *cobble*, &c. but rather to bee written thus, *ſadle*, *medle*, *fidle*, *coble*, &c. and their derivatives to bee ſpell'd thus *ſadl-er*, *medl-er*, *fidl-er*, *cobl-er*, &c. and ſo in all other words of this kinde: for,

what uſe is there of a double *b* in *bubble*, more than there is in *double* and *trouble?*

I give you further to underſtand, that if the vowels were ſo diſtinguiſht one from another, as that their ſounds might bee certainly known, when they are long, and when they are ſhort, (which thing might eaſily bee doon) there were no neceſſitie, that any word whatſoever, ſhould have a double conſonant, either in the midle, or in any part of it; unleſs it were to ſhew the Etymologie thereof: and this may plainly appear, even by our own practice, in the writing of many Engliſh words: as for example, What uſe is there of a double *t* in *dittie*, more than in *citie*, or of a double *d* in *ruddie*, more than in *ſtudie?*

But foraſmuch as our vowels are not ſo diſtinguiſht, as to know when they are long, and when they are ſhort, wee are inforced to uſe a double conſonant after a ſhort vowel, where a ſingle might ſerv: as for example, theſe four words, *pill'd* and *pil'd*, *pinn'd* and *pin'd*, they might either of them bee written with a ſingle conſonant, if the vowels were ſo diſtinguiſht, that the long vowel in the one word, might bee certainly known from the ſhort in the other.

You

You ought to know alſo, that whenſoever *e* cometh in the end of any Engliſh word whatſoëver, except the article *the*, it hath no uſe for ſound of it ſelf, ſave onely it ſerv's for a ſigne of a long vowel going before, and therefore might bee altogether left out; if wee had long vowels to expreſs our words withal: but foraſmuch as this is wanting, wee are inforced to make uſe of an *e* in the end of many words, to ſhew thereby the vowel to bee long going before; as in theſe words, *mane*, *cane*, *wane*; *mile*, *wile*, *wine*: to diſtinguiſh them from *man*, *can*, *wan*, *mil*, *wil*, *win*: and ſo in all other words of this kinde. But it were to bee wiſht, that the vowels might bee ſo diſtinguiſht, as that their ſounds might bee certainly known of themſelvs, without any other help: the neglect thereof is the cauſ, why many words are pronounc't two ſeveral ways: for therefore, ſom doo call the *winde*, the *wind*; and ſo accordingly the derivatives of the ſame word.

But all thoſe ſounds as are well known to bee ſhort, they ought not to have an *e* after them, and therefore ſuch words as theſe, *give*, *live*, and *love*, they ought not to bee ſo written, but rather thus, *giv*, *liv*, and *lov*, and their derivatives to bee ſpell'd thus, *giving*, *liv-ing*, and *lov-ing*, and not thus (as

ſom doo) *give-ing*, *live-ing*, and *love-ing*.

In theſe two words *lov* and *lov-ing*, the vowel *o* is to bee pronounced like *u* ſhort, as in theſe two words, *com* & *ſom*, which are pronounced as if they were written thus *cum* and *ſum*, and ſo in *lov* and *lov-ing*, as if they were ſpell'd thus *luv* and *luv-ing*.

If this one vowel *o*, (according to our cuſtom for the preſent) have ſo many ſeveral ſounds allotted thereunto, as that they cannot eaſily bee made known, What great difficultie will there bee, to know the true ſounds and forces of all the other letters, they beeing alſo (many of them) very variouſly expreſt?

To this I anſwer, The great difficultie which there is now, might eaſily bee taken away, if all our letters were ſo plainly diſtinguiſhed, that they might bee certainly known one from another: and if all the vowels, diphthongs and conſonants, had but ſuch names given them, as might fitly expreſs their true ſounds and forces: for, in ſo dooing, the benefit thereof would bee So Exceeding Great, that any one might learn to reade Engliſh in the tenth part of the time, wherein now they are learning.

Thus much have I thought good to ſpeak by

by way of digreſſion, as beeing deſirous to further a work of ſo great Concernment.

And now I return to my further diſcourſ, concerning the uſe of an *e* in the end of a word, (which as I ſaid before) is onely uſeful to ſhew the vowel to bee long which went before: and therefore in all ſuch words, where the vowel or the diphthong that went before, is well known to bee long of it ſelf, what need will there bee of an *e* in the end thereof? As for example, in theſe words, *lead, laud, ſeed, void, cloud,* and the like: the vowels and diphthongs in ſuch words as theſe aforegoing, are ſo well known to bee long of themſelvs, as that there needs no *e* in the end to make them known.

Nevertheleſs, you are to obſerv, that the vowel *ea*, which is long in *lead* and *bead*, is uſed for a ſhort vowel in *head* and *ſtead*, and their derivatives, as in *heady* and *ſteady*: it is therefore (for the preſent) very meet to put an *e* in the end of ſom ſuch words, as in *reade* the preſent tenſ, to diſtinguiſh it from the ſhort ſound of *read*, the preterimperfect tenſ.

Alſo, there is no need of an *e* in the end of any ſuch kinde of words as theſe, as in *harm, learn, corn, burn, part, hand, ſing, ſwing,* and ſuch like: You are therefore to bee very careful

careful that you never put an *e* in the end of any ſuch kinde of words as in theſe aforegoing, but eſpecially in the two latter words, *ſing* and *ſwing*, for in ſo dooing, *ſing* will becom *ſinge*, and *ſwing* will becom *ſwinge*.

Alſo, it is to bee obſerved that where it is not needful to uſe an *e* in the ſingular number, it ſhall not bee needful to uſe an *e* in the plural; and therefore ſuch plurals as theſe ought to bee written thus, *barms*, *hands*, *parts*, and not thus, *barmes*, *handes*, *partes*.

In ſuch words as theſe aforegoing, cuſtom hath already given way for the leaving out of an *e* in the end: and therefore wee may boldly practiſe it.

But there are diverſ words, which as yet doo ſeem ſtrange if *e* bee left out, as in ſuch words as theſe, *needle*, *handle*, *tangle*, yet there is no more uſe of an *e* in theſe words than there is in the other: as for example, What uſe is there of an *e* to expreſs theſe two words *handle* and *tangle*, than there is in their derivatives, *handl-ed* and *tangl-ed*?

And therefore there is good reaſon, (if cuſtom would give way thereunto) that ſuch kinde of words as *handle* and *tangle*, ſhould bee written without an *e*, and to bee eſteemed as monoſyllables.

It hath been ſhew'd already, that the uſe of

of an *e* in the end of a word, was to know the vowel to bee long going before; but there is yet a further uſe to bee made therof; for, in many words, it doth not onely ſhew the vowel to bee long going before, but that the force of the conſonant going before is changed alſo, as in theſe examples, *ac ace, fac face, trac trace, ic ice, dic dice, uc uce, luc luce, truc truce:* as alſo in theſe, *ag age, rag rage, wag wage, ug uge, bug buge, ang ange, rang, range, ing inge, ſing ſinge, ſwing ſwinge.*

Theſe examples aforegoing (if there were no more) might ſhew plainly, what great difficultie there is in the true pronouncing many of our Engliſh words.

Alſo ſuch words as theſe, *mouſe, bouſe*, and the like, foraſmuch as the diphthong going before in either of them is known to bee long of it ſelf, what need is there of an *e* in the end to make it known? and therefore it may well bee left out, as in *mouſ* and *bouſ*, and in all other words of this kinde.

It is alſo very needful for the help of True-Writing, that you diligently obſerv, when you are to write *y*, for *i* the vowel: underſtand therefore in the firſt place, that it ought moſt naturally and truly, to bee written in all ſuch words as are borrowed of the

the Greek, as in *Synagog* or *Synogogue*, *Phyſician*, *hypotrite*, *myſterie*; and ſuch like.

But foraſmuch as cuſtom hath received it, and withal the Learned doo ſo frequently practiſe it, I ſee no reaſon why wee may not uſe it for a vowel as formerly wee have doon, for, in many words (according to our cuſtom in writing) it is as it were naturaliz'd, as in *my*, *by*, *thy*, *why*; for, theſe words are always ſo written: but in many other words they are differently written: as for example, ſom write thus, *die*, *tie*, *lie*, *ſpie*, *crie*, *ſtie*: and ſom write thus, *dy*, *ty*, *ly*, *ſpy*, *cry*, *ſty*: for mine own part, I think that both theſe ways of writing may well bee retain'd; yet ſo, as that the firſt ſort may bee conſtantly us'd for Nouns, and the laſt for Verbs; for, in ſo dooing, by adding *s* to the firſt ſort, they will becom Nouns of the plural number, as *die dies*, *tie ties*, *lie lies*: and by adding *ing* to the laſt ſort (which are Verbs) they will becom Participles, as, *dy dy-ing*, *ty ty-ing*, *ly ly-ing*.

You ought alſo to obſerv, that it is not needful to write *e* after *y* in the end of any word: becauſ *y* will ſerv ſufficiently of it ſelf to expreſs the ſound of *ie*; for, *y* in *cry* the Verb is well known to have the like ſound as *ie*, in *crie* the Noun.

As

As for *y* which is uſed for a vowel in the diphthong *ay*, foraſmuch as it is ſo conſtantly uſed in the end of a word, as in *may*, *lay*, *ſay*, *day*, *way*, *pay*, it may therefore bee conſtantly uſed both in Nouns and Verbs; and not onely in the ſingular number of a Noun, but alſo in the plural, as *day days*, *way ways*, *pay pays*; and it is not onely to bee uſed before *ing*, as in *pay-ing*, but alſo before *eth* and *ed*, as in *pay-eth* and *pay-ed*, and ſo in all other words which have the like endings.

It is our cuſtom in writing to write *y* for *ie*, in multitudes of words: yea, I think, that there is ſcarcely any (not beeing a ſubſtantive) that ends in *ie:* but may (according to our cuſtom) bee written with *y*, as in *very*, *weary*, *heady*, *happy*, &c. and not thus, *verie*, *wearie*, *headie*, *happie*, &c.

It is very meet therefore that any word which is a ſubſtantive ſhould never end in *y*, but always in *ie*, as *Citie*, *dittie*, *treatie*, *bellie*, and ſo in all others, ſave onely in ſuch kinde of words where *l* and *e*, or *n* and *e* went before, as in *alley*, *valley*, *journey*, *Atturney*, and the like. Any of theſe words afore-going, by putting *s* to the end, will make Nouns of the Plural number, as *Citie Cities*, *dittie ditties*, *treatie treaties*, *bellie bellies*, *alley alleys*, *valley valleys*, *journey journeys*, *Atturney Atturneys*.

Thus

Thus much may ſuffice to have ſpoken concerning *y*, when it is to bee uſed in the end of a word: and now it will bee expected, that I ſhould ſhew alſo, when it ought to bee written, both in the beginning and the midle of a word: I deſire therefore, that I may give ſatisfaction therein; for I am not ignorant, that ſom are very much affected with the writing of *y* for *i*, in the beginning of ſom words, as in *yron, ydol, ynow, ynough, ynk, ynkling*, with diverſ others: but the words aforegoing ought to bee written thus, *iron, idol, inow, inough, ink, inkling:* and herewithal I give you to underſtand, that it is not needful to put *y* for *i* in the beginning of any Engliſh word whatſoever: except it bee in ſuch a word which is borrowed from the Hebrew or Greek, which for the preſent I know none.

Som doo uſe *y* for *i* in the midle of many words, as in *gyant, ſythe, tythe, byde, tyde:* which ought to bee written thus, *giant, ſithe, tithe, hide, tide:* and here alſo you are to take notice, that it is not needful to put *y* for *i*, in the midſt of any Engliſh word whatſoëver; except it bee in ſuch a word as is borrowed from the Greek: as I have ſhew'd before, in the beginning of this diſcourſ concerning *y*.

Al-

Although *y* be oftentimes us'd for a vowel, when it cometh after a conſonant, as in theſe four words, *ly ly-ing, cry cry-ing*: yet it is properly a conſonant, if it com before a vowel, as in theſe four words, *yarn, yelp, yee, yield.*

Any of theſe five diphthongs, *ai, eu, oi, oi,* and *ou,* they are commonly written in the ends of words, thus, *ay, ew, oy, oy, ow*: as, in theſe examples here following, *day, dew, boy, boy, vow.*

Theſe two diphthongs *ew* and *ow* are very differently pronounced, as in theſe words, *New-ton* and *New-man, bow-els* and *bow-ſtrings.*

All words ending in *ou* are to bee written with *ow*, as *how, cow, now*, &c. Theſe onely are excepted, the Pronoun *thou*, and ſuch words as end in *ough*, where *gh* is not pronounced, as in *bough, ſlough*, and ſuch like.

The ſounds of theſe diphthongs aforegoing which are ſo uncertain, they might (for the preſent) bee ſo diſtinguiſht, as to make them better known than now they are: that is, by putting an *e* in the end of one of them: as in theſe examples, The *ſow* cannot *ſowe*. Hee cannot *bow* the *bowe*.

But there are many words which (for the preſent) cannot bee ſo diſtinguiſht, as to make

make them known the one from the other, as in theſe examples, Hee did *uſe* it for a good *uſe:* Hee did *excuſe* himſelf with a bad *excuſe.* Hee did offer mee a great *abuſe*, to *abuſe* mee ſo.

Alſo, there are many words written alike, without any diſtinction, which differ onely in the accent, that is in the lifting up of the voice in one ſyllable higher than in another, as in theſe examples, A *convert.* To *convert.* A *Rebel.* To *rebel.* The *incenſ.* To *incenſ*, and the like. Wherein you may obſerv, that any word written alike, conſiſting of two ſyllables, which may have *a*, *an* or *the* put before it, the firſt ſyllable thereof is to bee lifted up; and that which cannot, the latter ſyllable thereof is to bee lifted up; as alſo, the like may bee obſerved for any other word of two ſyllables, which are not alike in writing.

Som words there bee, which are alike both in writing and ſound, and yet they differ in their ſignification: as in theſe examples, The water in the *well* will make him *well.* The bell-*weather* was in the fields with the ſheep in foul *weather.*

There bee ſom words diverſly written, and ſounded in the ſame ſenſ, as in theſe examples, *enquire* and *inquire. cnform* and *inform*, *en-*

cline

cline and *incline*, &c. It were to bee wiſht, that there were a greater uniformitie, both in our ſpeaking and writing, not onely in words of this kinde, but alſo in many other. But it may bee demanded of mee, for ſuch words as theſe aforegoing, which is the beſt way for the true pronouncing and writing of them? To this I anſwer, That if any derivative words bee commonly written and pronounced with *i* in the beginning, wee may ſafely conclude from thence, that their primitives ought to bee ſo pronounced and written alſo. But theſe three words, *inquiſition*, *information*, and *inclination* bee always both written and pronounced with *i*, by the ſame reaſon wee ought to pronounce and write, *inquire*, *inform*, and *incline*, and not *enquire*, *enform*, and *encline*. The like may bee ſaid for all other words of this kinde: and therefore in ſtead of *en*, wee ought to write *in*.

For the more certaintie in the true-pronouncing and writing of ſom words, Take this for a general rule, that all ending ſyllables whatſoever in *our* and *ours*, they are commonly pronounced like *ur* and *urz*, as in theſe four words, *ſa-vour* and *ſa-vours*, *favour* and *fa-vours*, as if they were written thus, *ſa-vur ſa-vurz*, *favur favurz*.

Likewiſe all ending ſyllables whatſoever

in *ous*, they are commonly pronounced like *us*, as in theſe three words, *va-ri-ous*, *ſe-ri-ous*, *fa-mous*, as if they were written thus, *va-ri-us*, *ſe-ri-us*, *fa-mus*: and their derivatives accordingly, as in *va-ri-ouſ-ly*, *ſe-ri-ouſ-ly*, *fa-mouſ-ly*, as if they were written thus, *va-ri-uſ-ly*, *ſe-ri-uſ-ly*, *fa-muſ-ly*.

Likewiſe all ending ſyllables whatſoever in *er* and *ers*, they are commonly pronounc't like *ur* and *urz*, as in theſe four words, *ſa-ver* and *ſa-vers*, *la-ver* and *la-vers*, as if they were written thus, *ſa-vur* and *ſa-vurz*, *la-vur lavurz*.

Such words onely are excepted, where the accent is placed upon the laſt ſyllable, as in *a-ver* (*a-verre*) *re-fer* (*re-ferre*) *de-ter* (*de-terre*) and ſuch like.

There are very many Engliſh words, which ſeem by their writing to bee two ſyllables, and yet are but one, as may appear by theſe four words, namely, *ſoften*, *harden*, *lengthen*, *ſhorten*; for they are always pronouced as one ſyllable, and it may appear alſo by their derivatives, which ſom write thus, *ſoftning*, *hardning*, *lengthning*, *ſhortning*: and therefore why might not theſe words bee written thus? *ſoftn*, *hardn*, *lengthn*, *ſhortn*. But foraſmuch as this might ſeem ſtrange unto many, it were good therefore (for the preſent)

preſent) that theſe words were written thus, *ſoft'n, hard'n, length'n, ſhort'n,* and ſo all other words of this kinde: for, thereby wee may ſtill retain our writing, and yet withal wee may know, that all ſuch kinde of words, they are pronounc't as one ſyllable.

You muſt obſerv alſo, that the ſound of *ee* before ſom letters, is expreſt by *ie*; as in *field, wield, ſhield, Prieſt, piece, pierce, fierce, grief, griev, thief, thiev, chief, at-chiev, brief, re-lief, re-liev: ſiege, liege, Liev-tenant,* which is commonly pronounced like *Leef-tenant.*

It is to bee obſerved alſo, that when a word ends in *ence* if it bee a Noun, it is uſually written with *ce* in the end, as a *fence* and a *recompence:* but if it bee a Verb it is written with *ſ* in the end, as to *fenſ,* and to *recompenſ:* and in words of other endings accordingly, as a *practice,* to *practiſe,* and the like.

Take notice alſo, that all compound words wherein *ſh, th* or *ph* is written, they ought to bee divided thus, as *graſ-hopper, houſ-hold, falſ-hood, goſ-hawk, diſ-honeſt: Prieſt-hood, Neat-herd, Shep-herd: up-hold, Up-holſter,* and not thus, *graſhopper, houſhold, falſhood, goſhawk, diſhoneſt, Neatherd, Shepherd, uphold, Upholſter:* nor any other words of this kinde.

This one thing alſo (both for the true Pronouncing and Writing of Engliſh) in a

ſpecial maner ought to bee obſerved, namely, that moſt of our Engliſh words are monoſyllables: for, howſoever wee write many words as if they were two ſyllables, yet wee doo commonly pronounce them as if they were but one, as for example, theſe three words, *leadeth*, *noteth*, *taketh*, wee doo commonly pronounce them thus, *leads*, *notes*, *takes*, and ſo all other words of this kinde: yea, cuſtom hath ſo far given way thereunto, that the Learned not onely in their Writings, but alſo in the Preſs doo practiſe the ſame, as it may moſt plainly appear, by many well printed books now extant:

Therefore whenſoever *eth* cometh in the end of any word, wee may pronounce it ſomtimes like *s*, and ſomtimes like *z*: as in theſe two words, *bolteth* and *holdeth*, wee do commonly pronounce them as if they were written thus, *bolts* and *holdz*: but in all ſuch words where either *c*, *ſ*, *ſh*, *ch*, *g*, or *x* went before it, as in *placeth*, *pleaſeth*, *waſheth*, *watcheth*, *wageth*, *waxeth*, theſe muſt ſtill remain as two ſyllables: howbeit, if men did take notice how they do commonly uſe to ſpeak, they might plainly perceiv, that in ſtead of *waſheth*, and *watcheth*, they do uſually ſay, *waſhes* and *watches*, and ſo they pronounce all other words of this kinde accordingly.

And

And now laſtly, For An Exceeding Great Furtherance To Learning, I have thought it good to ſet down ſuch ſyllables in theſe examples next following, wherein the true ſounds of all the vowels and diphthongs, and the true forces of all the conſonants which are proper to the Engliſh tongue, are moſt plainly expreſt.

And in the other pages following, I have ſet down very largely all ſorts of ſyllables, in Such a Methodical Maner, that they may very fitly ſerv, For The plaineſt and Speci-alleſt Help, that ever was yet publiſht, either for the true Spelling or writing of Engliſh.

The Diſtinct Sounds of the nine vowels which are proper to the Engliſh Tongue: moſt plainly expreſt as they are either ſhort or long.

1.ad ade.	lad lade	ae aes.	lae laes.
2.ed ead.	led lead	ea eas.	ſea ſeas.
3.id eed.	rid reed	ee ees.	bee bees.
4.od aud.	lod laud	aw aws.	law laws.
5.ud	gud		
6.ood good.	goode	os oos.	ſhoo ſhoos.
7. ide. ——	ride	ie ies.	lie lies
8. ode. ——	load	oe oes.	foe foes.
9. ude. ——	gude	ue ues.	gue gues.

The Diſtinct Sounds of the five diphthongs which are proper to the Engliſh tongue: and how they are differently written in the beginning and end of words.

1.ai	aid.	mai maid.	ay ays.	day days.
2.eu	eud.	feu feud.	ew ews.	dew dews.
3.oi	oice.	voi voice.	oy oys.	boy boys.
4.oi	oiſ.	hoi hoiſ.	oy oys.	hoy hoys.
5.ou	ouſ.	hou houſ.	ow ows.	vow vows.

In theſe ſyllables aforegoing, the true ſounds of the nine vowels and the five diphthongs, they are So Plainly Diſtinguiſht one from another, that any judicious ear may eaſily perceiv their diſtinct ſounds.

The figures and the fit names of all the 28 conſonants which are proper to the Engliſh tongue: with ſuch words ſet right againſt them, wherein their forces are moſt plainly expreſt.

Figures.	Names.	Forces	Figures.	Names.	Forces
L l	—el—	Let	F f	—ef—	Fain
M m	—em—	met	V v	—ev—	vain
N n	—en—	net	Th th	-eth-	thigh
R r	—ar—	rain	Th th	-eth-	thy

Figures

Figures.	Names.	Forces	Figures.	Names.	Force,
			B b	—— bee	—bil
S s	ſ. —es	—— ſeal	P p	—— pee	—pil—
Z z	—— ez	—— zeal			
Sh ſh	— ſhee	—ſhon	ng n·	—eng	—lon-ger
Zh zh·	-zhee	—zhon	X x	—ex	—— Cox
Ch ch	-- chee	—cheſt	H h	—hee	-— help
J j.	—— jee	—jeſt	Y y	—yee	—— yelp
G. g	—gee	—gap. gur	W w	—wee	—wight
C c.	—— kee	—cap cut	Wh wh·	-whee	-- white
D d	—— dee	—den	Qu qu·	quee	—quite
T t	—— tee	—ten	Kn kn·	-knee	—knight

If the true ſounds of all the vowels and diphthongs which are expreſt in the pages aforegoing, and the true forces of all the conſonants which are heer expreſt, were very well known, the benefit thereof (without controverſie) would bee far greater, both for the true Spelling & Writing of Engliſh than can bee expreſt.

I leav it therefore to the conſideration of all ſuch as are judicious, eſpecially thoſe who have power in their hands to further ſo good a work.

The Table of Syllables, wherein are compriſed the true ſounds of all the vowels, and the forces of all the conſonants which are proper to the Engliſh Tongue.

a	ea	ee	aw	oo.	ie	oe	ue.
Ha	hea	hee	haw	hoo.	high	hoe	hue.
La	lea	lee	law	loo.	lie	loe	lue.
Ma	mea	mee	maw	moo.	my	moe	mue.
Na	nea	nee	naugh	noo.	nigh	no	new.
Ra	rea	ree	raw	roo.	rie	roe	rue.

a	ea	ee	aw	oo	a	ea	ee	au	oo
Fa	fea	fee	faw	foo	Va	vea	vee	vau	voo
Thank, thing, thigh, thouſand					That, this, thy, thou.				
Sa	ſea	ſee	ſaw	ſoo	Za	zea	zee	zau	zoo
Sha	ſhea	ſhee	ſhaw	oo	Zha	zhea	zee	zhau	oo
Cha	chea	chee	aw	oo	Ja	jea	jee	jaw	joo
Ca	key	kee	cau	coo	Ga	gea	gee	gau	goo
Ta	tea	tee	taw	too	Da	dea	dee	daw	doo
Pa	pea	pee	paw	poo	Ba	bea	bee	baw	boo
Ya	yea	yee	yaw	yoo	Wa	wea	wee	wau	oo
Qua	quea	quee	quau		Wha	whea	whee	au	

ang	eng	ing	ong	ung.	ax	ex	ix	ox	ux.

a	ea	ee	aw	oo.	igh	oe	ue.
Kna	knea	knee	knaw	knoo.	knigh	know	new

The

The Table of Syllables, wherein all the double and treble conſonants that will begin a word are moſt plainly expreſt.

a	ea	ee	aw	oo.	ie	oe	ue.
Fla	flea	flee	flaw	floo.	flie	flow	flew.

Gla	glea	glee	glau	oo	Cla	clea	clee	claw	oo
Bla	blea	blee	blau	oo	Pla	plea	plee	plau	oo
Sla	ſlea	ſlee	ſlaugh	oo	Sma	ſmea	ſmee	au	oo
Sna	ſnea	ſnee	ſnau	oo	Spha	ſphe.	ſphere	eres	
Sca	skea	skee	ſcau	oo	Sta	ſtea	ſtee	ſtau	ſtoo
Spa	ſpea	ſpee	ſpaw	oo	Swa	ſwea	ſwee	ſwau	
Squa	ſquea	ſquee	au		Thwa	thwea	ee	au	
Thra	threa	three	au	oo	Thra	thre.	bre-thren		
Gra	grea	gree	aw	oo	Cra	crea	cree	craw	oo
Tra	trea	tree	trau	oo	Dra	drea	dree	aw	oo
Fra	frea	free	frau	ſroo	Phra	&c.	phra-ſes		
Shra	ſhrea	ſhree	au	oo	Wra	wrea	wree	aw	oo
Bra	brea	bree	braw	oo	Pra	prea	pree	praw	oo
Dwa	dwea	dwee	au		Twa	twea	twee	twau	
Scra	ſcrea	ſcree	au	oo	Stra	ſtrea	ſtree	aw	oo
Spra	ſprea	ſpree	au	oo	Spla	ſplea	ſplee	au	oo.

The diſtinct ſounds of the nine vowels, they are heer again moſt plainly expreſt.

ad	ed	id	od	ud	ood.	ide	ode	ude.
da	de	di	do	du	doo.	die	doe	due.
dan	den	din	don	dun	doon.	dine	done	dune

In

In thoſe Tables aforegoing, and in theſe heer following, there are very largely ſet down all ſorts of ſyllables, (in ſuch a Methodical Maner) as that they may very fitly ſerv (according to the ordinary way of teaching) for the Plaineſt and Specialleſt Help that ever yet was publiſht, either for the true-Spelling or Writing of Engliſh.

A

ap aps. cap caps
ape apes. cape capes
ab abs. kab kabs
abe abes. babe babes
at ats. mat mats
ate ates. mate mates
ad ads. lad lads
ade ades. jade jades
ack acks. rack racks
ake akes. rake rakes
ag ags. flag flags
ague agues. plague &c.
adg adg-es. badg &c.
age ages. page pa-ges
atch atch-es. latch &c.
ache aches. tache &c.
aſh aſh-es. laſh laſh-es

A

aſ aſ-ſes. laſ laſ-ſes
ace a-ces. lace la-ces
aſe aſes. phraſe phraſes
ath aths. bath baths
athe athes. bathe &c.
af afe. chaf chafe
af aves. ſtaf ſtaves
ave aves. wave waves
ar ars. war wars
are ares. ware wares
an ans. pan pans
ane anes. pane panes
am ams. dam dams
ame ames. dame dames
ale ales. ſcale ſcales
ang angs. pang pangs
ax ax-es. tax taxes.

E. ep

E

ep eps. ſtep ſteps
eap eaps. heap heaps
eb ebs. web webs
et ets. ſet ſets
eat eats. ſeat ſeats
ed eds. bed beds
ead eads. bead beads
eck ecks. peck pecks
eak eaks. peak peaks
eg egs. leg legs
eague eagues. league
edg edges. ledg ledges
etch etches. retch &c.
each eaches. reach &c.
ef ef-ſes. pref pref-ſes
eaf eaſes. leaf leaſes
eath eaths. heath &c.
eathe eathes. ſheathe
eaf eavs. ſheaf ſheavs
ere eres. ſphere ſpheres
en ens. pen pens
ean eans. bean beans
em ems. hem hems
eam eams. ſeam ſeams
ell ells. cell cells.
eal eals. ſeal ſeals
ex ex-es. ſex ſex-es

I

ip ips. dip dips
eep eeps. deep deeps
ipe ipes. tripe tripes
ib ibs. crib cribs
ibe ibes. tribe tribes
it its. bit bits
eet eets. beet beets
ite ites. bite bites.
id ids. lid lids
eed eeds. ſeed ſeeds
ide ides. ſide ſides
ick icks. lick licks
eek eeks. leek leeks.
ike ikes. like likes
ig igs { gig gigs / jig jigs }
idg idg-es. ridg ridges
itch itches. bitch &c.
eech eeches. beech &c.
iege ieges. ſiege ſieges
iſh iſhes. diſh diſhes
if if-ſes. kif kif-ſes
eece eeces. neece neeces
ice ices. price prices
iſe iſes. priſe priſes
ith iths. pith piths

eeth

eeth eethe.teeth ſeethe
ithe ithes. fithe ſithes
iv ivs. ſiv ſivs
eev eevs. ſleev ſleevs
ive ives. cive cives
if ifs. grif grifs
ief iefs. grief griefs
ife ifes. fife fifes.
ir irs. fir firs
ear ears. fear fears
ire ires. fire fires.
in ins. pin pins
een eens. skreē skreens
ine ines. mine mines
im ims. brim brims
ime imes.prime primes
ill ills. pill pills
eel eels. peel peels
ile iles. pile piles
ing ings. thing things
ix ix-es. fix ſix-es

O

op ops. ſop ſops
ope opes. rope ropes
ob obs. ſob ſobs
obe obes. robe robes
ot ots. not nots.
aught aughts. naught
ote otes. note notes
oat oats. goat goats
od ods. god gods
aud auds. gaud gauds
oad oads. goad goads
ock ocks. clock clocks
awk awks. hawk &c.
oak oaks.cloak cloaks
og ogs. log logs
ogue ogues. rogue &c.
odg odges.lodg &c.
otch otches. botch
oach oaches. coach
oſ oſſes. loſ loſ-ſes
auſ auſes. ſauſ ſauſes
oſe oſes. doſe doſes
auſ auſes. cauſ cauſes
oſe o-ſes. noſe no-ſes
of ofs. ſcof ſcofs
oaf oavs. loaf loavs
ove oves. clove cloves
oth oths.moth moths
oth othes. cloth &c.
oath oathes.
oar oars.
ore ores. ſcore ſcores
on ons. John Johns
awn awns. fawn &c.

one

one ones. tone tones
oll olls. coll colls
all alls. call calls
ole oles. cole coles
ong ongs. thong &c.
ox ox-es. box box-es.

U

up ups. cup cups
ub ubs. cub cubs
ube ubes. cube cubes
ut uts. cut cuts
ute utes. lute lutes
ud uds. cud cuds
ude udes. lude ludes
uck ucks. buck bucks
uke ukes. buke bukes
ug ugs. jug jugs
udg udges. judg judges
utch utches. hutch &c.
uſh uſhes. ruſh ruſhes
uſ uſ-ſes. truſ truſ-ſes
uce u-ces. truce tru-ces
uf ufs. cuf cufs
ov' ov's. glov' glov's
ur urs. cur curs
er ers. Her hers
ir irs. Sir Sirs

ure ures. cure cures
un uns. tun tuns.
une unes. tune tunes
um ums. plum plums
ume umes. plume &c.
ull ulls. ſcull ſculls
ule ules. rule rules
ung ungs. bung bungs
ux uxes. flux fluxes.

OO ſhort.

hoop hoops. hood
hook hooks book &c.
buſh buſhes. puſh &c.
wooll woolls. woolly
Bull bulls. pull pulley

OO long.

loop loops. root roots
rood roods. rook &c.
brooch. gooſ looſ
looſer. chooſ chooſ-er
Yooth) youth youths
boothe boothes. woof
hoof hoovs. floor &c.
ſpoon ſpoons. broom
pool pools. ſchool &c.

AI. ail

AI.

ail ails. pail pails
aim aims. claim claims
ain ains. pain pains
air airs. fair fairs
aith aiths. faith faiths
aiſ aiſes. praiſ praiſes
aid aids. maid maids
ait aits. ſtrait ſtraits
aight aights. fraight
eight eights. weight

eightth eightths

OI.

oil oils
oif oivs. coif coivs
oice oices. voice voices
oiſ oiſes. noiſ noiſes
oit oits. exploit ploits

oil oils. foil foils
oin oins. coin coins
oiſ oiſes. hoiſ hoiſes
oiſ oiſes. poiſ poiſes

OU.

owl owls. fowl fowls
own owns. town &c.
owr owrs. towr &c.
outh outhes. mouth
ouſ (ouzez) houſ &c.
ouch ouches. couch
oud ouds. cloud &c.
out outs. clout clouts

A.

aſt aſts. laſt laſts
aſte aſtes. paſt paſtes
ask asks. task tasks
aſp aſps. haſp haſps
arp arps. carp carps
arb arbs. garb garbs
art arts. cart carts
ard ards. card cards
ark arks. mark marks
arge arges. barge &c.
arch arches. march
arſh arſhes. marſh &c.
arſ arſes.
arth arths. hearth &c.

arf arfs. dwarf dwarfs
arv arvs. carv carvs
arn arns. barn barns
arm arms harm harms
arl arls. ſnarl ſnarls
amp amps. lamp lamps
ant ants. want wants
and ands. wand &c.
ance ances. rance &c.
ange anges. range &c.
aft afts. haft hafts
act acts. fact facts
ank anks. thank &c.

armth warmth.

E.

eſt eſts. gheſt gheſts
eaſt eaſts. feaſt feaſts
esk esks. desk desks
erb erbs. herb herbs
erd erds. herd herds
ert erts. vert verts
erv ervs. nerv nervs
earth earths.
Earl Earls.
enſ enſ-es. ſenſ ſenſes
ence ences. fence fences
ench enches. bench
enge en-ges. venge &c.
enth enths. tenth &c.
ent ents. tent tents
end ends. amend &c.
elp elps. help helps
elt elts. felt felts
ealth ealths. health
elf elvs. ſelf ſelvs
elv elvs. helv helvs
elk elks. yelk yelks
elch elches. belch &c.
elm elms. helm helms
emp emps. hemp &c.
eft efts. cleft cleſts
ect ects. ſect ſects
ept epts. cept cepts
epth epths. depth &c.
edth edths. breadth
engtth ths. length &c.
ext exts. text texts

elfth elfths. twelfth

I.

iſt iſts. fiſt fiſts
ieſt ieſts. prieſt prieſts
iſte iſtes. fiſte fiſtes

isk

isk isks. whisk whisks
isp isps. wisp wisps
ince inces. quince &c.
inch inches. pinch &c.
inge inges. hinge &c.
int ints. hint hints
inte intes. pinte pintes
nine ninth. ninths
inde indes. winde &c.
iend iends. fiend fiends
ield ields. field fields
ilde ildes. wilde wildes
ilm ilms. film films
ilth ilths. filth filths
ilch ilches. filch filches
ilk ilks. filk filks
ilt ilts. tilt tilts
imp imps. ſhrimp &c.
ymph ymphs. nymph
impſ impſ-es. glimpſ
irl irls. whirl whirls
(eerl eerls) pearl pearls
irth irths. birth births
(eerd eerds) beard &c.
ift ifts. ſhift ſhifts
ict icts. dict dicts
ipt ipts. ſcript ſcripts
iſm iſms. ſchiſm &c.
ithm ithms. *loga-rithms*

ink inks. ſink ſinks

inct incts. pre-cinct &c

O.

oſt oſts. coſt coſts
auſt auſts. ex-hauſt &c.
oaſt oaſts. coaſt coaſts
olv olvs. reſolv reſolvs
olt olts. re-volt volts
alt alts. ſalt ſalts
olt olts. colt colts
ald alds. ſcald ſcalds
old olds. ſcold ſcolds
alf falf. falſ-hood
omp omps. pomp &c.
ont onts. font fonts
aunt aunts. vaunt &c.
ond onds. pond ponds
onſ onſ-es. ſconſ-es
aunce aun-ces. daunce
once nonce.
orſ orſ-es. horſ horſes
orce orces. force forces
orch orches. torch-es
orch orches. porch-es
orge orges. gorge &c.
orge orges. forge &c.

ork

ork orks. cork corks
ork orks. pork porks
ord ords. lord lords
oard oards. board &c.
ort orts. ſort ſorts
ort orts. report &c.
orm orms. ſtorm &c.
orn orns. horn horns
oft ofts. loft lofts

orld orlds. world &c.

U.

urſ urſes. purſ purſes
urch urches. lurch
(urch urches) birch
urge urges. purge &c.
urt urts. hurt hurts
(urt urts.) ſhirt ſhirts
(urt urts.) wort worts
urd urds. curd curds
(urd urds) bird birds
(urd urds) word &c.
urk urks. Turk Turks
(urk urks) work orks
(urth urths) worth
(urm urmz) worm &c.
url urls. purl purls
urb urbs. ſub-urbs
urp u-ſurp.
(urp urps) chirp &c.
urf urfs. turf turfs
urn urns. turn turns
unſ unſes. dunſ dunſes
unch unches. bunch
unge unges. ſpunge
unt unts. brunt brunts
ulf ulfs. gulf gulfs
ult ults. tumult &c.
ulſ ulſes. pulſ pulſes
ulge. divulge
ump umps. rump &c.
umph. tri-umph &c.
uſt uſts. luſt luſts
uſk uſks. huſk huſks
uft ufts. tuft tufts
uct ucts. duct ducts
unk unks. trunk &c.

unct uncts. adjunct &c
ulct ulcts. mulct &c.
urſt urſts. hurſt hurſts

OO

(oond oondz. woond
ound ounds. wound

(woont woonts)
wont wonts.
moonth moonths.
(goord goordz)
gourd gourds.
(coort coorts)
court courts.
(foorm foormz)
fourm fourms.
(boorn boornz)
bourn bourns.
(coorſ coorſez)
courſ courſes.
(ſcoorge ſcoorgez.)
ſcourge ſcourges.

(woold coold ſhoold)
would could ſhould.

Theſe three words afore-going ought to bee ſo pronounc't: but moſt commonly they are pronounced thus, wood, cood, ſhood.

AI.

aint aints. ſaint ſaints.

OI,

oint oints. point &c.
oiſt oiſts. foiſt foiſts

OU.

ount ounts. mount
ound ounds. pound
ounce ounces. pounce

Such words as doo plainly ſhew, what great difficultie there is for the true pronoũcing and Writing of them, and how to prevent it.

ack ak ac ach——atch
eck ek ec ech——etch
ick ik ic ich——itch
ock ok oc och--otch
uck uk uc uch--utch.

Ach-ſah, Ach-ſaph, Cha-os. Ha-tach, ec-cho, Chi-os. Michmaſh, Chimham, Chuſh. E-noch, Malluch, Chu-za.

(aum

(aum aumz. quaum)
alm alms. qualm &c.

(auf auvz. hauf &c.)
alf alvs. half halvs.

(auk auks. bauk &c.)
alk alks. balk balks.

(bou, doe, tuf)
bough, dough, tough.

(chuf, tho, thaut)
chough, though, &c.

(trof, Bruf, Brautn.)
trough, Brough, &c.

(laf, laf-ed, laft,)
laugh, laughed, laught

(cof, cof-ed, coft)
cough, cough-ed, &c.

(fieth, fieth-ed, fietht)
figh, fighed, figh't.

(thie, nie, nite, fite)
thigh, nigh, night &c.

(graut, braud, fleme, rume)
groat, broad, phlegme, rheum.

(aut) aught ought
(naut) naught nought
raut) raught wrought
taught ſought
caught bought
fraught brought

(ſutl, vitl, cupl.)
ſubtil, victual, couple

(lam lamz. thum &c)
lamb lambs, thumb &c

toom toomz, come &c.
tomb tombs. comb &c.

(rime rimes.) mir)
rhythme rhythmes
myrrhe

(epiſl epiſlz. pizl &c)
epiſtle epiſtles. piſle &c

EEv eevn ivl Divl
Eve even evil Devil

tung		gluv	kun-nee kupl. dubl
tongue	clove	glove	co-nie couple double
ſe-dule,		ſiz-ma-tik	(diſ-cre-ſhō, digre-ſhō
ſchedule.		ſchiſmatick	diſ-cre-tiō, di-greſ-ſiō
		blud flud.	(menſhō, dimenſhon)
cloud		bloud floud	mē-tion, di-men-ſion
peepl		ſhuvl	(vo-ca-ſhō, oc-cazhō)
people	hovel	ſhovel	vo-ca-tion, oc-ca-ſion

By theſe examples afore going it may plainly appear, what great difference there is betwixt the ſpeaking and the writing of *Engliſh*: and there is alſo a Book printed after the ſame manner, to ſhew how ſuddenly one might learn to read Engliſh thereby.

The Book is to bee had onely in Southwark, at the midle-gate within Mountague-cloſe.

The

The Terminations which doo ſerv for all other words whatſoever of the like endings.

A.

faſhion.
paſſion, compaſſion.
pation, occupation.
ation, recre-ation.
bation, approbation.
tation, reputation.
dation, commendatiõ.
gation, congregation.
cation, fornication.
caſion, occaſion.
ſation, converſation.
(zation) accu-ſation.
vation, ſalvation.
vaſion, invaſion.
ration, generation.
nation, condemnatiõ.
mation, reformation.
lation, revelation.
action, tranſ-action.
faction, ſatisfaction.
fraction, confraction.
cration, conſecration.
tration, penetration.
bration, celebration.
ſtation, manifeſtation.
ſtratiõ, adminiſtratiõ.
traction, contraction.
ſtraction, ſubſtraction.

E

ſeſſion, poſſeſſion.
ceſſion, ſucceſſion.
feſſion, profeſſion
preſſion, expreſſion.
greſſion, tranſgreſſion.
cretion, diſcretion.
emption, exemption.
demption, redemptiõ.
mention.
menſion, dimenſion.
vention, invention.
ſention, diſſention.
ſcenſion, diſcenſion.
henſion, apprehenſiõ.
penſion, diſpenſion.
ſpenſion, ſuſpenſion.
clenſion, declenſion.

verſion, reverſion.
ſertion, aſſertion.
(zertion,) deſertion.
perſion, diſperſion.
ſperſion, aſperſion.
lection, collection.
nexion, connexion
rection, correction.
fection, infection.
vection, invection.
ſection, diſſection.
jection, ſubjection.
tection, protection.
ception, conception.
flection, reflection.
plexion, complexion,
ſpection, circũſpectiõ.

I.

miſſion, commiſſion.
lition, abolition.
nition, admonition.
rition, apparition.
riſion, deriſion.
viſion, diviſion.
ciſion, circumciſion.
zition,) propoſition.
ſtition, ſuperſtition.
dition, condition.
tition, petition.
bition, ambition.
ſpition, ſuſpition.
trition, contrition.
fiction, fictions.
viction, conviction.
friction, frictions.
fliction, affliction.
ſtriction, reſtriction.
ſcription, deſcription.
tinction, diſtinction.
ſtinction, inſtinction.

O.

tortion, extortion.
portion, proportion.
coction, concoction.
doption, adoption.

U

cuſſion, diſcuſſion.
vulſion, convulſion.
pulſion, compulſion.
ſumptiõ, conſumptiõ.
(zumptiõ) preſumptiõ
curſion, incurſion.
burſion,

burſion, diſburſion.
duction, reduction.
ſtruction, inſtruction.
ruption, corruption.
unction, function.
junction, conjunction
punctiõ, compunctiõ.

OE.

motion, promotion.
votion, devotion.

notion, notions.
potion, potions.

UE.

lution, abſolution
luſion, deluſion.
fuſion, confuſion.
nution, diminution.
cution, perſecution.
tution, conſtitution.
bution, contribution.
cluſion, concluſion.
truſion, intruſion.

Any of theſe words aforegoing, by putting s to the end they will ſerv alſo for words of the plural number: as theſe two words, petition and condition (in ſo dooing) make petitions and conditions, and ſo for any other.

The Seven Numeral Letters, as they are Arithmetically expreſt, ſhewing thereby moſt plainly the number of the Beaſt.

I V X L C D M.

One ——— I
Five ——— V
Ten ——— X
Fiftie ——— L
One hundred ——— C
Five hundred ——— D
One thouſand ——— M

Summa totalis —M—DC—LX—VI.
*Rev.*13.18.

This Table and theſe ſeven Tables next following are of ſo great Concernment, that I have thought it good to place them heer at the end of this Book.

A moſt

A moſt plain Table of Numeration, ſhewing (ſo far as can bee known) how any number may bee expreſt by LETTERS.

M	C	X	I
MM	CC	XX	II
MMM	CCC	XXX	III
	CD	XL	IV
	D	L	V
	DC	LX	VI
	DCC	LXX	VII
	DCCC	LXXX	VIII
	CM	XC	IX

Eleven.	Twelv.	Thirteen.	Fourteen.	Fifteen.
XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	XV.
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
Sixteen.	Seventeen.	Eighteen.	Nineteen.	
XVI.	XVII.	XVIII.	XIX.	
16.	17.	18.	19.	

A moſt

A moſt plain Table of *Numeration*, whereby any number whatſoever may bee fully expreſt.

I —— 1
X —— 10
C —— 100
I *thouſand* —— 1000
X *thouſand* —— 10000
C *thouſand* —— 100000
I *million* —— 1000000
X *millions* —— 10000000
C *millions* —— 100.000.000

CXI *millions*. CXI *thouſ.* CXI. 111. 111. 111.

Mil. Thouſ. Units

222 *mil.* 222 *thouſ.* 222 —— 222.222.222.
333 *mil.* 333 *thouſ.* 333 —— 333.333.333.
444 *mil.* 444 *thouſ.* 444 —— 444.444.444.
555 *mil.* 555 *thouſ.* 555 —— 555.555.555.
666 *mil.* 666 *thouſ.* 666 —— 666.666.666.
777 *mil.* 777 *thouſ.* 777 —— 777.777.777.
888 *mil.* 888 *thouſ.* 888 —— 888.888.888.
999 *mil.* 999 *thouſ.* 999 —— 999.999.999.

Mil. Thouſ. Units

A most plain Table of *Multiplication*, which is very fit for every one to learn perfectly.

2 *times* 2 — *is* — 4
2 *times* 3 — 6
2 *times* 4 — 8
2 *times* 5 — 10
2 *times* 6 — 12
2 *times* 7 — 14
2 *times* 8 — 16
2 *times* 9 — 18
2 *times* 10 — 20

3 *times* 3 — *is* — 9
3 *times* 4 — 12
3 *times* 5 — 15
3 *times* 6 — 18
3 *times* 7 — 21
3 *times* 8 — 24
3 *times* 9 — 27
3 *times* 10 — 30

4 *times* 4 — *is* — 16
4 *times* 5 — 20
4 *times* 6 — 24
4 *times* 7 — 28
4 *times* 8 — 32
4 *times* 9 — 36
4 *times* 10 — 40

5 *times* 5 — *is* — 25
5 *times* 6 — 30
5 *times* 7 — 35
5 *times* 8 — 40
5 *times* 9 — 45
5 *times* 10 — 50

6 *times* 6 — *is* — 36
6 *times* 7 — 42
6 *times* 8 — 48
6 *times* 9 — 54
6 *times* 10 — 60

7 *times* 7 — *is* — 49
7 *times* 8 — 56
7 *times* 9 — 63
7 *times* 10 — 70

8 *times* 8 — *is* — 64
8 *times* 9 — 72
8 *times* 10 — 80

9 *times* 9 — *is* — 81
9 *times* 10 — 90

10 *times* 10 — 100
10 *times* 100 — 1000

1000 *times* 1000 — *is* — *one Million.*

A moſt plain Table of *Addition*, ſhewing thereby how to write a Bill of Accounts.

	l.	s.	d.	q.
For 2 farthing	000	00	00	1
For a half-peny	000	00	00	2
For 3 farthings	000	00	00	3
For a peny	000	00	01	0
For a groat	000	00	04	0
For 4 pence half-peny	000	00	04	2
For 6 pence 3 farthings	000	00	06	3
For 2 groats	000	00	08	0
For a ſhilling	000	01	00	0
For 13 pence half-peny	000	01	01	2
For half a crown	000	02	06	0
For half a noble	000	03	04	0
For a crown	000	05	00	0
For a noble	000	06	08	0
For an angel	000	10	00	0
For a mark	000	13	04	0
For 20 ſhillings	001	00	00	0
For 4 nobles	001	06	08	0
For 5 nobles	001	13	04	0
For 4 marks	002	13	04	0
For 5 marks	003	06	08	0
For 20 nobl	006	13	04	0
For 20 marks	013	06	08	0
For 100 marks	066	13	04	0
For 1000 marks	666	13	04	0

	l.	s.	d.	q.
The whole ſumme is	765	11	09	1

A moſt

A moſt plain Table of *Subtraction*, ſhewing with a little help how any one may make uſe thereof.

	l.	s.	d.	q.
The whole ſumme is	345	15	11	3
Received thereof	123	13	07	2
Reſteth due	222	02	04	1

	l.	s.	d.	q.
The whole ſumme is	9785	14	09	3
Received thereof	4063	07	05	2
Reſteth due	5722	07	04	1

	l.	s.	d.	q.
The whole ſumme is	8320	07	05	2
Received thereof	6974	19	11	3
Reſteth due	1345	07	05	3

	l.	s.	d.	q.
The whole ſumme is	9076	04	05	2
Received thereof	4387	17	09	3
Reſteth due	4688	06	07	3

	l.	s.	d.	q.
The whole ſumme is	8000	00	00	0
Received thereof	7432	19	11	3
Reſteth due	0567	00	00	1

If the ſumme which is received, and the ſumme which reſteth due, beeing added together, doo make the whole ſumme, you have ſubtracted right.

A moſt

A moſt plain Table, ſhewing ſuddenly the dozens that are contain'd in any number whatſoever.

	dozens.	half-doz.	remain's.
10 contain's	0	1	4
100 contain's	8	0	4
1000 contain's	83	0	4
10000 contain's	833	0	4
20 contain's	1	1	2
200	16	1	2
2000	166	1	2
20000	1666	1	2
30	2	1	0
300	25	0	0
3000	250	0	0
30000	2500	0	0
40	3	0	4
400	33	0	4
4000	333	0	4
40000	3333	0	4
50	4	0	2
500	41	1	2
5000	416	1	2
50000	4166	1	2
60	5	0	0
600	50	0	0
6000	500	0	0
60000	5000	0	0
70	5	1	4
700	58	0	4
7000	583	0	4
70000	5833	0	4
80	6	1	2
800	66	1	2
8000	666	1	2
80000	6666	1	2
90	7	1	0
900	75	0	0
9000	750	0	0
90000	7500	0	0

A moſt plain Table, ſhewing ſuddenly what is the true intereſt of any number of pounds whatſoever, at ſix in the hundred for a yeer.

l.	l.	s.	d.	q.	m.	10ths
1	0	1	2	1	3	6
10	0	12	0	0	0	0
100	6	0	0	0	0	0
1000	60	0	0	0	0	0
10000	600	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	2	4	3	1	2
20	1	4	0	0	0	0
200	12	0	0	0	0	0
2000	120	0	0	0	0	0
20000	1200	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	3	7	0	4	8
30	1	16	0	0	0	0
300	18	0	0	0	0	0
3000	180	0	0	0	0	0
30000	1800	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	4	9	2	2	4
40	2	8	0	0	0	0
400	24	0	0	0	0	0
4000	240	0	0	0	0	0
40000	2400	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	6	0	0	0	0
50	3	0	0	0	0	0
500	30	0	0	0	0	0
5000	300	0	0	0	0	0
50000	3000	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	7	2	1	3	6
60	3	12	0	0	0	0
600	36	0	0	0	0	0
6000	360	0	0	0	0	0
60000	3600	0	0	0	0	0

l.	l.	s.	d.	q.	m.	10ths
7	0	8	4	3	1	2
70	4	4	0	0	0	0
700	42	0	0	0	0	0
7000	420	0	0	0	0	0
70000	4200	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	9	7	0	4	8
80	4	16	0	0	0	0
800	48	0	0	0	0	0
8000	480	0	0	0	0	0
80000	4800	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	10	9	2	2	4
90	5	8	0	0	0	0
900	54	0	0	0	0	0
9000	540	0	0	0	0	0
90000	5400	0	0	0	0	0

There is a Book call'd *A Manual of Millions*, which is of ſo great Concernment, for all ſuch as deſire to improov their precious time to the beſt advantage, that it ought to bee very well known in all places; and in no wiſe to bee conceal'd: for thereby all Pay-maſters in every place either by Land or Sea, & all other Accountants whatſoever, may both ſuddenly and truly ſee (after a moſt infallible maner) their Accounts ready caſt up to their hands.

And how to reſolv (ſuddenly) many Millions of Queſtions, either in Reduction, or the Golden Rule, without any uſe of Multiplication or Diviſion.

All the Praiſ bee given to God.